

- (c) the registration number of the pilgrim pass of the holder,
- (d) the total cost of the ticket in words, the amount of the cost which represents the sanitary and quarantine dues referred to in rule 68-A being shown separately,
- (e) a statement to the effect that pilgrims under seven years of age are exempt from the payment of Kamaran quarantine dues,
- (f) the words "Food is procurable on board the ship on payment."

(3) The particulars specified in clause (d) of sub-rule (2) shall be written in *Urdu* in such other vernacular language as the local Government may direct, and the particulars specified in the remaining clauses of the said sub-rule shall be written in English.

68-C. (1) The person with whom the sum referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A shall be deposited shall be, in the case of a pilgrim sailing from Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in the case of a pilgrim sailing from Karachi, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, and, in the case of a pilgrim sailing from Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

(2) When such sum is deposited with such officer, he shall enter and sign the following endorsement in column 8 of the Pilgrim Pass :—

"The holder has deposited with me the sum of Rs. . . . under section 208-A (b) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, XXI of 1923."

68-D. (1) No ticket shall be issued to a pilgrim who does not produce his Pilgrim Pass duly registered and no single ticket for the lowest class available on the ship shall be issued to a pilgrim who does not produce his Pilgrim Pass unless column 8 or column 10 of the Pass has been duly endorsed in the manner hereinbefore provided.

(2) When a ticket is issued to a pilgrim, the person issuing the same shall stamp the serial number of the ticket in column 10 of the Pilgrim Pass and, if the ticket is a return ticket, shall enter and sign the following endorsement in column 12 of the Pilgrim Pass :—

"The holder has purchased a return ticket."

68-E. It shall be the duty of the Master to ensure that no pilgrim is received on board in contravention of the provisions of section 208-A.

68-F. (1) When a pilgrim who has made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A desires to embark for the return voyage to India, he shall present his Pilgrim Pass duly endorsed in column 8 to the agent at the port of embarkation of the company by which his ticket was issued, whereupon such agent shall stamp on the Pilgrim Pass—

- (a) the Shipping Agency's serial number ;
- (b) the name of the ship by which the holder is to travel ; and
- (c) a notice to the captain of the ship instructing him to take the holder of the pass on board.

(2) If a pilgrim who, having made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A, desires to embark for the return voyage to India, has lost his Pilgrim Pass, he may apply to the Indian Pilgrimage Officer at the port of embarkation for an emergency Pass, and the Indian Pilgrimage Officer after satisfying himself that the applicant was the holder of a Pilgrim Pass duly endorsed in column 8 and ascertaining from the shipping agents, who shall maintain a serially numbered list and enter therein the registration number of every Pilgrim Pass presented to them under sub-rule (1), that no passage has been granted on that Pilgrim Pass, may issue such emergency Pass to which the provisions of sub-rule (1) shall then apply as if such emergency Pass were the original Pilgrim Pass.

(3) The Indian Pilgrimage Officer shall forward forthwith to the shipping agents a copy of any emergency Pass which he issues under sub-rule (2).

68-G. The Pilgrim Pass or emergency Pass of a pilgrim who has made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A, shall be collected on his embarkation and shall be returned to him by the Master, owner or agent of the ship to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, or the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as the case may be.

68-H. (1) The officer making an inspection under section 206 or section 207 shall stamp the words "not permitted to proceed on Haj" on the ticket and pilgrim pass of any pilgrim from whom permission to embark is withheld under sub-section (2) of section 206 or who is removed from the ship under sub-section (2) of section 207, or who is prevented from proceeding by reason of such permission being withheld from any member of his family or by reason of any member of his family being so removed.

(2) The right to refund of passage money accruing under sub-section (2) of section 209 to a pilgrim to whom sub-rule (1) applies or to a pilgrim otherwise prevented from proceeding shall be subject to the presentation by him of his ticket, stamped in the case of a pilgrim to whom sub-rule (1) applies in accordance with the said sub-rule, to the owner or agent of the ship, and to a deduction of ten per cent. of the passage money paid by him.

(3) Where such pilgrim has made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A, his right to refund of the amount of the deposit shall be subject to the presentation by him of his pilgrim pass, stamped in the case of a pilgrim to whom sub-rule (1) applies, in accordance with the said sub-rule, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, or the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as the case may be.

68-I. When a pilgrim who has paid for a return ticket, dies in the Hedjaz or on the voyage thereto or does not return to British India before the expiration of one year from the date on which he paid for the return ticket, the right accruing under sub-section (2) of section 209 to the person nominated by him in the manner hereinafter prescribed, or to his legal representative, or to himself, as the case may be, to a refund of half the passage money paid by such pilgrim shall be subject to the presentation of the return portion of such pilgrim's ticket to the owner or agent of the ship, and to a deduction of any sum actually disbursed on behalf of such pilgrim on account of sanitary and quarantine dues at Kamaran and at the port of destination on the outward voyage, and to a further deduction of ten per cent. of half the sum resulting from the subtraction from the amount paid on account of the outward and return voyage of any sum actually disbursed as aforesaid.

68-J. When a pilgrim who has made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A dies as aforesaid, or does not return to British India before the expiration of one year from the date on which he made such deposit the person nominated by him as aforesaid, his legal representative, or the pilgrim himself, as the case may be, shall, if he desires to exercise the right accruing under sub-section (2) of section 209 to refund of the amount of the deposit, present the pilgrim pass to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, or the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as the case may be.

68-K. The nomination in writing referred to in sub-section (2) of section 209 shall be made in the presence of an officer appointed by the local Government in this behalf at any port in British India or in the presence of the master of the ship by which the pilgrim travels. It shall be attested by two witnesses and shall be in the following form :—

" I of village Post office District do hereby nominate of village Post Office District to receive any refund of my ^{return passage money due from the shipping company} _{deposit made under section 208-A.} to which I or my legal representative may become entitled under section 209 (2) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, (XXI of 1923)."

68-L. When a pilgrim dies on the voyage to the Hedjaz, the master shall make over to the person nominated by the pilgrim in accordance with rule 68-K, or if no such person has been nominated, to the pilgrim's legal representative, or if the person so nominated or the legal representative, as the case may be, is not on board, shall include in the effects, dealt with in accordance with rule 78, the amount of any quarantine and sanitary dues included in the price of the pilgrim's ticket which have not been disbursed on the pilgrim's behalf.

68-M. (1) The owner or agent, to whom a ticket is presented in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 68-H or rule 68-I, shall forthwith disburse the net amount of the refund to which the person presenting the ticket is entitled.

(2) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay and Karachi, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed for those ports, respectively, under section 8 of the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887 (Bombay Act II of 1887), and in the case of pilgrims at any other port in British India, of such officer as the local Government may appoint in this behalf, to ensure the prompt payment of refunds of passage money and of deposits in accordance with these rules.

68-N. (1) The period after which unclaimed passage money and deposits liable to be refunded shall lapse to Government shall be two years from the date of the ticket or the date on which the deposit was made as the case may be.

(2) Within two months of the expiration of the period specified in sub-rule (1) the unclaimed passage money liable to refund shall be made over by the owner or agent to the officer appointed by the local Government in this behalf at any port in British India.

(3) Passage money and deposits lapsing to Government under sub-rule (1) shall be applied towards the relief and repatriation of pilgrims stranded in the Hedjaz in such manner as the Government of India may by general or special order direct."

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 16th June 1926.

No. 277G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Mafco. A. Silva as Acting Consul-General for Chile at Calcutta, during the absence of Senor Don Pedro. A. Pacheco.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 15th June 1926.

No. 15-F.-16.—In column 1 (3) of the schedule annexed to the Railway Department (Railway Board) notification No. 15-F.-16, dated 29th April 1926, specifying chaukidari tax payable in aid of certain local authorities by the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway, for "VIII, Siliguri Town", substitute "VII-Siliguri Town".

P. H. MAFLIN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.**NOTIFICATION.**

The 12th June 1926.

No. M-1217.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), is published, as required by section 18 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th August 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendment.

For sub-rule (2) of rule 50 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

- "(2). Such conditions shall comprise all those specified in the prescribed form and such further conditions as the licensing authority may impose".

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 8th June 1926.

P. F.-151-C.S.R.-24.—With reference to Fundamental Rule 91 and in supersession of Resolution in this Department No. 868-C.S.R., dated the 8th August 1922, the Secretary of State for India in Council is pleased to prescribe that leave salary may be paid in sterling in the following British Dominions and Colonies :—

<i>Union, Colony or Protectorate, etc.</i>	<i>Designation of Paying Officer.</i>
Australia, Commonwealth of ...	Secretary, Repatriation Commission, Melbourne.
Bahamas ...	Receiver-General, Nassau.
Barbados (and all other West Indian Islands except Jamaica) ...	Colonial Treasurer, Barbados.
Bermuda ...	Command Paymaster, Army Pay Office, Bermuda.
British Guiana ...	Colonial Secretary, Georgetown.
British Honduras ...	Treasurer, Belize.
Egypt*	Command Paymaster, Army Pay Office, Cairo.
Falkland Islands ...	Treasurer, Stanley.
Fiji ...	Colonial Treasurer, Suva.
Gambia ...	Treasurer, Bathurst.
Gibraltar ...	Command Paymaster, Army Pay Office, Gibraltar.
Gold Coast ...	Treasurer, Accra.
Jamaica ...	Command Paymaster, Army Pay Office, Jamaica.
Kenya ...	East African Representative, Ministry of Pensions, Nairobi, or Treasurer, Nairobi.
Malta ...	Command Paymaster, Army Pay Office, Malta.
Mauritius ...	Command Paymaster, Army Pay Office, Mauritius, or Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.
New Zealand ...	Commissioner of Pensions, Wellington.
Nigeria ...	Treasurer, Lagos.
Nyasaland ...	Treasurer, Nyasaland Protectorate, Zomba.
St. Helena ...	Colonial Treasurer, St. Helena.
Sierra Leone ...	Command Paymaster, Army Pay Office, Sierra Leone.
Somaliland ...	Treasurer, Somaliland Protectorate, Berbera.
South Rhodesia ...	Treasurer, Salisbury.
Tanganyika ...	Treasurer, Dar-es-Salaam.
Uganda ...	Treasurer, Entebbe.
Union of South Africa ...	Chief Pensions Officer, Pretoria.

NOTE.—An officer residing in Canada or Newfoundland takes payment from the Treasury, remittance being effected, under arrangements made by the India Office, through the Bank of Montreal.

ORDERED that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

* So long as a British Pay Office exists in Egypt.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th June 1926.

No. F. 176C.S.R.-26.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council, is published for general information.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 4th day of May 1926, hereby makes the following amendments in the Civil Service Regulations :—

I. Article 746 of the said Regulations shall be re-numbered as article 746 (1) and the following shall be added as clause (2), namely :—

“(2) No gratuity or pension shall be sanctioned under this section except after the necessary medical report and the report of the Audit Officer have been obtained, provided that if the officer lost his life in circumstances which render it impossible to procure a medical report, reliable evidence of the actual occurrence of death may be accepted in lieu thereof”.

And the said article shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as though it had been enacted as so amended.

II. Clause (c) of article 746A shall be omitted.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 10th June 1926.

No. 14.—Erratum.—In paragraph 6 of this Department notification No. 13, dated the 20th May 1926, published on page 635 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 22nd May 1926, for the words “which has been spoiled or misused or for which the applicant has no immediate use” read “stamp which has been spoiled or misused or for which the applicant has no immediate use”.

The 17th June 1926.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 2, dated the 25th February 1926, namely :—

In paragraph 1 of the said notification the words “Poona Branch” shall be omitted.

No. 16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (2) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), C. No. 125-Stamps-25, dated the 18th September 1925, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In the entry in the third column of the table relating to French currency for the figures “0-1-6” the figures “0-1-4” shall be substituted.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 17th June 1926.

No. 18.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the following agricultural machines from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), namely :—

Beet Pullers.
Broadcast Seeders.
Corn Pickers.
Corn Shellers.
Culti Packers.
Stalk Cutters.

Huskers and Shredders.
Potato Planters.
Lime Sowers.
Manure Spreaders.
Listers.

No. 19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt zinc lithographic plates from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY).

NOTIFICATION.

INSURANCE.

Simla, the 19th June 1926.

No. 117-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, Cap. 49).

G. L. CORBETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th June 1926.

No. G. (Elec.)-1.—In supersession of the notification No. G. (Elec.)-1, dated the 13th August 1925, the following draft of further amendments to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is published as required by section 38 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th September 1926.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

1. After rule 40 of the said rules the following heading and rules shall be inserted, namely :—

“Precautions to be adopted by consumers and owners, electrical contractors and electrical workmen.”

40-A. (1) No electrical installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installations, except such petty repairs as in no way alter the capacity and character of the installation, shall be carried out upon the premises or on behalf of any consumer or owner for the purposes of the supply of energy to such consumer or owner, except by or under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the Local Government.

(2) Subject to the condition of previous publication, the Local Government may make rules prescribing conditions for the grant, renewal and cancellation of certificates of competency.

(3) This rule shall come into force in any province or part thereof on such date as the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette appoint.”

2. After rule 106 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“106-A. Where any electrical installation work of the nature specified in rule 40-A, has been carried out otherwise than under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency granted by the Local Government under that rule, the consumer or owner, the contractor (if any) through whom the work was carried out, the person who carried out the work, and the person under whose immediate supervision it was carried out, shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.”

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th June 1926.

No. F.-119-26.—The following regulations and instructions for the examination for the Indian Civil Service to be held in India during 1927 are published for general information.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held under the subjoined rules in the Senate House at Allahabad, commencing on the 3rd January 1927. Candidates accepted for the examination, that is, candidates who have received certificates of admission under Rule 13, should present themselves not later than 9-30 A.M.; this last intimation is given in case a communication from the Civil Service Commissioners will send showing the Time Table of the written examination and the time of the candidate's *viva voce* test should fail to reach the candidate.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be considered from whom the Chief Secretary of the appropriate Province has not received, on or before the 2nd August 1926, an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an application form or a letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered, unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk.

REGULATIONS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN INDIA.

The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

(1) A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service shall be held annually in India in the months of January and February or at such other time as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(2) The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council be limited to 200. If the number of applicants exceeds 200 and a limitation is decided upon, it will be effected by Quota Committees in accordance with the following regulations.

(3) Of the candidates to be admitted if limitation is decided upon the number to be drawn from each of the regions specified in the annexed table shall not exceed the number shown against it; such number is hereinafter referred to as "the provincial quota."

Assam	...	...	...	...	5
The Bengal Presidency	...	...	...	...	33
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	22
The Bombay Presidency	...	...	...	...	25
Burma	...	...	...	...	15
The Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	12
The Madras Presidency and Coorg	...	...	...	...	33
Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi	...	...	...	...	25
The United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	30

(4) If limitation is decided upon and in any region of Rule 3 the number of applicants exceeds the provincial quota, the Local Government of the Governor's Province which coincides with or is included in that region shall appoint a Committee to be called the Quota Committee the majority of the members of which shall be non-officials. The Quota Committee shall select the provincial quota for its region from among such of the persons applying for admission to the examination from that region as possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed. The selection or rejection of an applicant by the Quota Committee shall be final. Provided nevertheless that the Local Government may remove from the quota a candidate who is reported by a Medical Board to be physically unfit for appointment in the Indian Civil Service.

(5) In a case where the region for which the Local Government of a Governor's Province is required to set up a Quota Committee includes territory other than the Governor's Province the Local Government shall be responsible for the due representation of that other territory on the Quota Committee.

(6) A person desiring to be admitted to the examination shall apply, before such date as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, in the region of Rule 3 in which his parents reside at the time of the application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a University only, for a like period. His application must be made to the Chief Secretary of the Governor's Province which coincides with or is included in that region ;

Provided that no candidate shall make more than one application in any year ;

Provided further that persons resident in a State in India shall apply through their Durbars to the Chief Secretary of the province in which they wish to serve or of the province included in the region in which they wish to serve, and that for the purposes of Rule 3, if limitation of the number of candidates is decided upon, such persons shall be considered by the appropriate Quota Committee and if chosen by that Committee shall constitute a part of the provincial quota for that region.

(7) Application shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

(8) A candidate must be either a British subject of Indian domicile or a ruler or subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act. If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, the father must, at the time of the candidate's birth, have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India ; and if alive, must be, or if dead, must have continued to be until his death, a British subject or a subject of such State.

(9) A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 23 on the first day of January in the year in which the examination is held.

(10) A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Indian Civil Service.

(11) A candidate shall satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Civil Service.

(12)* A candidate must hold a degree of a University approved by the Governor-General in Council, or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

(13) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of having been accepted for admission, given by the Quota Committee in a region in which a Quota Committee has been set up and given by the Local Government in any other region.

(14) Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the University, or otherwise will be disregarded.

(15) A candidate will pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application form, and a candidate chosen for admission to the examination will pay a further fee of Rs. 100.

(16) The examination will include the following subjects. Each subject will carry the number of marks shown against it.

Section A.—To be taken by all candidates :—

1. Essay	...	...	...	...	150
2. English	...	...	...	...	150
3. Present Day	...	...	...	...	100
4. Every day Science	...	...	...	...	100
5. Vernacular language	...	...	...	...	200
6. <i>Viva voce</i>	...	...	...	...	200

* See note at end of regulations.

Section B.—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 800 marks :—

Languages with associated civilizations.

7.	Arabic language	...	...	...	200
8.	Arabic civilization	...	...	...	200
9.	Persian language	...	...	...	200
10.	Persian civilization	...	...	...	200
11.	Sanskrit language	...	...	...	200
12.	Sanskrit civilization	...	...	...	200
13.	Pali language	...	...	...	200
14.	Pali civilization	...	...	...	200
15.	English literature, Period 1	...	...	...	100
16.	English literature, Period 2	...	...	...	100
17.	English literature, Period 3	...	...	...	100
18.	English literature, Period 4	...	...	...	100
19.	Vernacular literature	...	...	...	200

History, Economics, Politics, Law and Philosophy.

20.	Indian history, Period 1	...	...	...	100
21.	Indian history, Period 2	...	...	...	100
22.	Indian history, Period 3	...	...	...	100
23.	European history	...	...	...	200
24.	British history	...	...	...	200
25.	Economics	...	...	...	200
26.	Politics	...	...	...	200
27.	Law	...	...	...	200
28.	Moral philosophy	...	...	...	100
29.	Metaphysics	...	...	...	100
30.	Logic	...	...	...	100
31.	Indian philosophy	...	...	...	100

Mathematics and Science.

32.	Lower mathematics	...	...	...	200
33.	Higher mathematics	...	...	...	200
34.	Astronomy	...	...	...	100
35.	Statistics	...	...	...	100
36.	Lower chemistry	...	...	...	200
37.	Higher chemistry	...	...	...	200
38.	Lower physics	...	...	...	200
39.	Higher physics	...	...	...	200
40.	Lower botany	...	...	...	200
41.	Higher botany	...	...	...	200
42.	Lower geology	...	...	...	200
43.	Higher geology	...	...	...	200
44.	Lower physiology	...	...	...	200
45.	Higher physiology	...	...	...	200
46.	Lower zoology	...	...	...	200
47.	Higher zoology	...	...	...	200
48.	Geography	...	...	...	200
49.	Psychology	...	...	...	100
50.	Experimental psychology	...	...	...	100
51.	Physical anthropology	...	...	...	100
52.	Social anthropology	...	...	...	100
53.	Engineering	...	...	...	400
54.	Agriculture	...	...	...	400

(17) The civilization associated with a language can only be taken by candidates who also offer the language itself.

(18) In subject 5, Vernacular language, a candidate may offer any one of the following languages:—Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Gujrati, Hindi, Kanarese, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telegu, Urdu.

(19) A candidate for any of the subjects numbered 36 to 47 must have undergone laboratory training in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a University degree and must send in a voucher to that effect from the head of the institution, two years' laboratory training being required for a science on the higher grade and one year's training for a science on the lower grade. For candidature for Geography or Experimental Psychology or Engineering or Agriculture (subjects 48, 50, 53, 54) a certificate of one year's training in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a University degree is required.

(20) As Vernacular Literature a candidate may offer the literature of any one of the following languages :—Bengali, Burmese, Gujrati, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

(21) From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject, such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(22) If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

(23) A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order, so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments†, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, provided that the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

(24) Selected candidates will be on probation for two years in the United Kingdom.

INDIA OFFICE,

LONDON, S. W. 1.

**The following Universities have been approved by the Governor-General in Council, viz.—*

Indian Universities.

The Universities of Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, the Punjab and Rangoon.

The Aligarh Muslim University.

The Benares Hindu University.

The Mysore University.

The Osmania University.

English and Welsh Universities.

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield and Wales.

Scotch Universities.

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities.

The University of Dublin (and Trinity College), the Queen's University of Belfast.

Examination of Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

Regulations† made under section 79 of the Government of India Act for the probation in the United Kingdom and the further examination of Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

**.*The following regulations made by the Secretary of State for India in Council are liable to alteration from year to year.*

(1) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in London will be required to remain in the United Kingdom on probation for one or two years, as may be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in India and candidates selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom on probation for a period of two years.

† The number of appointments which will be announced for competition will not represent the total number of vacancies to be filled in India, as certain vacancies will be reserved in accordance with the pledge given by the Hon'ble Home Member in the Council of State on the 2nd March 1925 and will be filled, if necessary, by nomination for the purpose of adjusting communal inequalities which may arise from the results of the competitive examinations in London and Allahabad.

‡ These are the regulations in force for two-year probationers beginning their probationary course in September 1926. They may be altered before the two-year men to be chosen in 1927 enter on their probation.

ONE-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(3) One-year probationers will, at the end of the year of probation, undergo an examination called the Final Examination. The subjects and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory Subjects.

1. Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	200
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	...	...	...	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act	...	...	...	200
4. Indian History	...	...	...	400
5. The principal vernacular language* or the substituted subject	...	...	...	600
6. Riding	...	...	...	200

Optional Subjects, one only to be taken.

7. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	...	...	400
8. A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	...	...	400

TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(4) Two-year probationers will, during their period of probation, undergo two examinations—the Intermediate Examination at the end of the first year and the Final Examination at the end of the second year.

(5) The subjects of the Intermediate Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows. All the subjects are compulsory :—

1. The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject	...	...	...	400
2. Phonetics	...	...	...	200
3. Jurisprudence	...	...	...	200
4. Law of Evidence and Criminal Law	...	...	...	200
5. Indian History	...	...	...	200
6. Notes of Cases	...	...	...	200
7. Economics	...	...	...	200

(6) The subjects of the Final Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory Subjects.

1. The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject	...	...	...	600
2. Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	200
3. Code of Criminal Procedure	...	...	...	200
4. The Indian Evidence Act	...	...	...	200
5. Notes of Cases	...	...	...	400
6. Indian History	...	...	...	400
7. Economics	...	...	...	400
8. Riding	...	...	...	200

Optional Subjects, one only to be taken.

9. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	...	...	400
10. A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	...	...	400

ONE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(7) The principal vernaculars prescribed for the various provinces are shown in the following table :—

Province.					Vernacular.
Madras	...	...	...	...	Tamil or Telugu.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	Marathi.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	Bengali.
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	Urdu.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	Urdu.
Burma	...	...	...	...	Burmese.
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	Hindi.
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	Hindi.
Assam	...	...	...	...	Bengali.

(8) An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother tongue is one of the principal vernaculars of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother tongue is the principal vernacular language of his province must substitute in place of the principal vernacular language the following subject or subjects :—

One-year probationers—

British History.

Two-year probationers—

British History at the Intermediate Examination and European History at the Final Examination.

(9) A candidate whose mother tongue is Hindi or Urdu may not offer either of these languages as the principal vernacular language.

(10) Candidates who at the Final Examination in riding satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of any duties required of members of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200, according to the degree of proficiency displayed.

Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Local Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A candidate who fails at the end of the period of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

Selected candidates will also be examined in riding at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary period.

(11) Such deductions as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary will be made from the marks assigned to candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(12) The Civil Service Commissioners will prepare lists of the candidates in order of merit; the order for the one-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, the order for the two-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

(13) The selected candidates whose performance in the compulsory subjects of the Final Examination is such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, and who have also satisfied the Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and conduct during the period of probation shall be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided that they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

(14) If any candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending the Final Examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination. A selected candidate absent for such adequate cause from the Intermediate Examination may, under similar conditions, be allowed to appear at the Intermediate Examination a year later or at a special examination, or may be excused the Intermediate Examination and allowed to appear for the Final Examination in regular course.

Any candidate who at the Intermediate Examination shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

made by the Civil Service Commissioners with the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(i) *Selected candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance of £300 a year, or, in the case of Selected Candidates possessing an Indian domicile, an allowance of £350 a year will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or other Institutions that have been approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India in Council.*

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for one year the allowance will be payable in four equal instalments on the following dates respectively: December 24th after his selection, March 25th, June 25th and after signature of Covenant on appointment to the Service.

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for two years the allowance will be payable in eight equal instalments, the first on December 24th after selection, the second to the seventh on the six following quarter days and the eighth after signature of Covenant on appointment to the Service.

The payment of the various instalments of the allowance except the final instalment, and in the case of the two-year probationers, the instalment payable at the end of the first year of probation, will be conditional on the receipt by the Secretary of State through the Civil Service Commissioners of a certificate that the candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the authorities and shown satisfactory conduct at the approved Institution.

If an Indian Government Scholar becomes a selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service, his scholarship stipend shall cease to be paid with effect from the 1st October of the year in which he becomes a selected candidate. He may, however, provided he has executed the agreement referred to in (iv) below, be granted on, or at any time after, the 1st October, an advance on account of the instalment of the allowance payable on the 24th December.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

N. B.—The Secretary of State for India gives notice that the amount of the allowances will be reconsidered in 1926, with a view to a possible reduction with effect from the instalment payable in December, 1926.

(iii) *A First Class passage to India will be engaged for Selected Candidates with a view to their proceeding to India during the November following their Final Examination.*

(iv) *Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund all moneys he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of:—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(v) All candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.

(vi) Candidates appointed to the Indian Civil Service after undergoing one year's probation will be senior to those appointed in the same year after undergoing two years' probation. The seniority of candidates of each class inter se will be determined by the order in which their names appear on the lists referred to in clause (12) of the regulations.

(vii) Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate.

(viii) "Overseas pay" will not be admissible to Indian members of the Indian Civil Service selected at Open Competitive Examinations held in London in 1925 and subsequent years.

Civil Service Commission,
March 1926.

**Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination to be held in India in
January 1927.**

Syllabus of the Examination in which the Civil Service Commissioners give an indication of the lines on which the subjects will be treated.

1. *Essay*.—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.
2. *English*.—A paper of questions to test the understanding of English and the workmanlike use of words.
3. *Present Day*.—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic and constitutional, mainly though not exclusively concerned with India. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Effective and skilful exposition will be rewarded.
4. *Everyday Science*.—In this subject such knowledge will be expected as a candidate will have who has studied science intelligently at school and has since then kept his eyes open. A liberal choice of questions will be given.
5. *Vernacular Language*.—The test will include translation from the vernacular, set composition in which an English passage is given to be put into the vernacular and free composition in which the candidate writes in the vernacular in his own words on a prescribed subject.
6. *Viva Voce*.—The examination will be in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence and general outlook.

LANGUAGES WITH ASSOCIATED CIVILIZATIONS.—Subjects 7—14. In the questions on civilization, history and literature will, as far as possible, be brought into close relation. The questions on literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of literature may be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance.

7. *Arabic Language*.—Translation, free composition and set composition in the classical language.

8. *Arabic Civilization*.—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th Century A.D. to the middle of the 13th Century A.D.

9. *Persian Language*.—Translation, free composition and set composition in the classical language.

10. *Persian Civilization*.—The main stress in both history and literature will be laid on the period 1000 A. D. to 1500 A.D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of Persia before 1000 A.D. and from 1500 A. D. to the present time.

11. *Sanskrit Language*.—Translation, set composition, free composition, questions on Vedic grammar relating to grammatical forms occurring in the passages set for translation or to general grammatical questions suggested by them. Both Vedic and Classical Sanskrit passages will be set for translation; composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone. A knowledge of the Prakrit used in plays will be expected.

12. *Sanskrit Civilization*.—Will include the history of the civilization and thought of India from the Vedic period to 1200 A.D.

13. *Pali Language*.—Translation, free composition, set composition.

14. *Pali Civilization*.—Will include the history of Buddhistic civilization in India from 600 B.C. to 100 A.D.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Subjects 15—18. Candidates for any period should be prepared to show some first-hand knowledge of some of the works of the authors named below for the period and of their place in the history of their country. Questions may also be asked about other writers. Questions will not be set on the history of the language.

PERIOD 1.—1580-1680. Spenser, Shakespear, Bacon, Milton, Hobbes.

PERIOD 2.—1680-1744. Dryden, Bunyan, Swift, Addison, Defoe, Pope.

PERIOD 3.—1744-1832. Fielding, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Sheridan, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Lamb.

PERIOD 4.—1832-1914. Macaulay, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, Ruskin, Thomas, Hardy, H. G. Wells.

19. *Vernacular Literature*.—The questions will be directed in the main to test a first-hand knowledge of the best known works in the vernacular, but questions on works of lesser importance will not be excluded. Candidates should have such knowledge of history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to the activities of the people.

HISTORY.—Subjects 20—24. Candidates should know something of the principles and the facts of geography in relation to history. They must be prepared to draw sketch-maps.

20. *Indian History*.—Period 1. Hindu India from the first Aryan immigration to the end of the 12th century; history and culture together with the history of Buddhism outside of India.

21. *Indian History*.—Period 2. Muhammadan India, from the beginning of the 11th century to 1748 (death of the Mogul Muhammad Shah); together with the contemporaneous history of the Moslem powers outside of India—the Saracens, the Turks, etc.

22. *Indian History*.—Period 3. India during the British period, from 1600 to the present day; together with the contemporaneous history of the British Empire. Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached.

23. *European History*.—The limits of time are 1600 and 1914. Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached. The history of countries closely associated with Europe will be included so far as it influences British history, especially in relation to India.

24. *British History*.—The limits of time are 1400 and 1914. British history will be taken as a whole; politics, economics, and constitution will be considered as mutually effecting each other and all together as the outcome of the common life of the nation. Candidates will be expected to know so much of European history as will make the external action of this country fully intelligible and will explain those movements in Britain which had their beginnings elsewhere, *e.g.*, the Renaissance, the Reformation and the reactions in this country of the French Revolution. From 1750 onwards the outstanding incidents and movements in the history of British possessions will assume more importance.

25. *Economics*.—General Economics, including industrial history with special reference to India. The subject will be treated as a whole and candidates should be prepared to illustrate the theory by the facts and to analyse the facts by the help of the theory. The history of economic thought will be included.

26. *Politics*.—This subject will include political theory and political organization.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation, but also the general history of the State in connection with kindred studies such as jurisprudence, public international law and economics. Questions involving illustrations from Indian history may be set.

Political organization will include constitutional forms (representative government, federalism, etc.), and public administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the earlier stages from which existing institutions have directly developed, and in this section also illustration from Indian history may be expected.

27. *Law*.—Constitutional law of the British Empire, jurisprudence, torts; Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

30. *Logic*.—The subject will be interpreted in a wide sense. Epistemology in its bearing on logical problems will be included, together with formal logic and scientific method. Questions may be set on mathematical logic, *i.e.*, on the logic of mathematics, symbolic logic, and the logic of probability; and also on the history of logic. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed.

31. *MATHEMATICS*.—Subjects 32–33. The examination will be designed to test understanding of the subject and ability to apply it rather than ability to reproduce proofs of propositions. No great skill in manipulation will be expected.

Questions involving the use of mathematical instruments may be set at both stages.

32. *Lower Mathematics*.—Logarithms, numerical equations; graphs, approximation; infinite series; complex numbers; solution of triangles.

Geometry in two and three dimensions according to the method of Euclid. Analytical geometry in two dimensions (method of Descartes). The construction of plans, elevations and sections of solid bodies (method of Monge). The method of vectors, including scalar and vector products with applications to the other parts of Lower Mathematics.

Differential co-efficients; maxima and minima; integrals; the application of the infinitesimal calculus to curves.

Projectiles; harmonic motion; momentum; energy; power. Equilibrium of rigid bodies in two dimensions; link polygons; virtual work. Simple machines, *e.g.*, tackle, cranes, engine governors, brakes. Fluid pressure; expansion of a perfect gas; air-pump.

33. *Higher Mathematics*.—Lower Mathematics together with:—

Uniform convergence; infinite products; exponential and trigonometric functions of a complex variable.

The elements of the geometry of surfaces.

Taylor's series; partial differentiation; areas and volumes by integration; moments of inertia; the treatment of differential equations occurring in elementary mechanics.

Centres; simple cases of linked mechanisms. Equilibrium of forces in three dimensions; loading of beams; elementary treatment of potential. The motion of rigid bodies in two dimensions. Stability of flotation.

34. *Astronomy*.—Celestial co-ordinates. Astronomical instruments descriptively treated; method of using them and of determining their principal errors. Orbit of the earth. The Ecliptic. Time. Latitude and Longitude. Motion of the moon, simpler calculations, eclipses. Parallax. Refraction. Aberration. Precession and nutation.

Stellar maps and catalogues; the nautical almanac; the principal constellations. Descriptive discussion of planets, comets, double stars, nebulae. The simpler processes of computation; reduction of observations and of measurements made on photographic plates.

35. *Statistics*.—(1) Elementary theory of statistics, not depending mainly on the theory of probability nor requiring a knowledge of the calculus; frequency distributions, averages, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods; elementary treatment of qualitative data, *e.g.*, investigation of association by comparison of ratios; the practice of the simplest graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc., the more elementary methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics; frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally; accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages; the standard deviation; significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc.; the theory of correlation for two variables.

A considerable choice of questions will be given, especially as to paragraph 2, and it will be possible for a candidate without advanced mathematical knowledge to obtain full marks by answering questions under paragraphs 1 and 2.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Subjects 36–47. The standard of the higher division of a science will be that which is required in the main subject for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether required at the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

40, 41. *Lower and Higher Botany*.—Vegetable Physiology will be included in each division.

42, 43. *Lower and Higher Geology*.—Mineralogy will be included in each division.

48. *Geography*.—Geography of the World with special reference to India. Topics are not excluded which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

51. *Physical Anthropology*.—The subject includes prehistoric archæology and technology. Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

52. *Social Anthropology*.—Candidates will not be expected to have an extensive experience of laboratory and museum work. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

53. *Engineering*.—Strength of materials; theory of structures; mechanism and dynamics of machines; heat and thermodynamics; surveying; hydraulics including hydraulic machines; electricity and magnetism.

The subject will be treated in a general manner and the question will be confined to the more elementary parts of the subject. The candidate will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in mechanical drawing.

54. *Agriculture*.—The subject will be treated in relation to Indian conditions. Agricultural chemistry, agricultural botany, and agricultural zoology will be included.

NOTES.

NOTE 1.—From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

NOTE 2.—In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, deductions which may be of considerable amount will be made from the marks of candidates whose handwriting is not easily legible.

NOTE 3.—In valuing the work of the candidates the Civil Service Commissioners will give credit for good English in all the 54 subjects of the examination, and not only in subjects 1 and 2 which are specially devoted to the language. Among the qualities of good English may be mentioned orderly, effective and exact expression, combined with due economy of words.

NOTE 4.—Pamphlets containing the question papers used at the examinations held in Allahabad have been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C.-2. The pamphlets for 1923 and later years can be purchased from the following addresses:—Thacker Spink & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras and Bangalore. The pamphlet for 1922 may be purchased from Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, 167, Mount Road, Madras, or 336, Hornby Road, Bombay. The price is 5 rupees. The pamphlet may also be purchased from His Majesty's Stationery Office.

NOTE 5.—Copies of the Syllabus may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the applicant resides.

Allahabad I. C. S.

Write your name here.....

APPLICATION FORM.

For the use of men seeking admission to the competitive examination for appointment to the Indian Civil Service to be held in the Senate House at Allahabad and commencing on 3rd January 1927.

Copies of this form may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary of the Province.

A copy of the Regulations for the Examination is sent herewith. Candidates should consult it to see if they are eligible before filling up this form.

This form is to be filled up and returned to the Chief Secretary of the appropriate Province (see Rule 6) in time to reach him on or before 2nd August 1926. No application form received after that date will be accepted.

If a Candidate who fills up and returns this application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time he should inform the Chief Secretary of the Province.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly penalised.

1. Name in full
2. Postal address in full. Any change of address up to 15th September should be at once communicated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned, and to the Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, Simla. Account cannot be taken of any change notice of which reaches Simla later than the date named.
3. Affix here postage stamps of the value of Rs. 5. No part of this fee will be returnable to any applicant, whatever the result of his application. Applications unaccompanied by the fee will be ignored.
4. Exact date of birth and age last birthday. (See page 4.)
5. Place of birth and Province or State in which it is situated.
6. Your nationality at birth. Do not state your caste or religion but your legal nationality, *e.g.*, British subject, subject of Travancore State. (See page 4.)
7. Your father's name, place of birth and nationality at birth.
8. Did your father change his nationality at all? If so, give particulars.
9. Is a declaration under Section 96-A necessary to your eligibility? If so, have you taken steps to have it made? (See page 4.)
10. Your father's postal address and profession (if dead, give last address).
11. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.
12. Name, in order, the schools you have attended since the age of 12, giving addresses and dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, and any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc.

13. Name your university and college. Give the dates of entering and leaving. State any degrees, honours, prizes or scholarships you have obtained.

14. Give the name of the Vice-Chancellor or Principal or Professor from whom you enclose a certificate of character. (See page 4.)

15. Have you had any special preparation for examinations for these situations? If so, state (1) where and by whom it was given, (2) the dates of the beginning and of each period, (3) whether it was whole-time or part-time, work, and if part-time, what part of your time of study it occupied, (4) whether it took place by day or in the evening.

16. If your time since leaving school is not fully accounted for by replies given above, account for the remainder here with dates.
If you have had employers, state their names and addresses in full.

17. Give the names, professions, and present address (in full) of the two referees, who should be responsible persons (not relations), well acquainted with you in private life, and unconnected with your university or college, from whom you attach testimonials. (See page 4.)

18. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?
If you are under liability to repay money advanced by an institution or party for your education, state the particulars.

19. Have you been on any former occasion examined by the Civil Service Commissioners? If so, state when, and for what appointment.

20. Signature and date ...

Allahabad I. C. S. Selection Form, 1927.

Place a cross like this X against every subject in which you wish to be examined if you are chosen for admission to the examination and state the vernacular language you choose. Refer for guidance to the accompanying notice.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 7. Arabic language. |27. Law. | |
| 8. Arabic civilization. |28. Moral philosophy. | |
| 9. Persian language. |29. Metaphysics. | |
|10. Persian civilization. |30. Logic. | |
|11. Sanskrit language. |31. Indian philosophy. | |
|12. Sanskrit civilization. |32. Lower mathematics. | |
|13. Pali language. |33. Higher mathematics. | |
|14. Pali civilization. |34. Astronomy. | |
|15. English literature, Period 1. |35. Statistics. | |
|16. English literature, Period 2. |36. Lower chemistry. | } See next page. |
|17. English literature, Period 3. |37. Higher chemistry. | |
|18. English literature, Period 4. |38. Lower physics. | |
|19. Vernacular literature, namely :— |39. Higher physics. | |
| Bengali. |40. Lower botany. | |
| Burmese. |41. Higher botany. | |
| Gujarati. |42. Lower geology. | |
| Hindi. |43. Higher geology. | |
| Marathi. |44. Lower physiology. | |
| Tamil. |45. Higher physiology. | |
| Telugu. |46. Lower zoology. | |
| Urdu. |47. Higher zoology. | |
|20. Indian history, Period 1. |48. Geography. | |
|21. Indian history, Period 2. |49. Psychology. | |
|22. Indian history, Period 3. |50. Experimental psychology. | See next page. |
|23. European history. |51. Physical anthropology. | |
|24. British history. |52. Social anthropology. | |
|25. Economics. |53. Engineering. | } See next page. |
|26. Politics. |54. Agriculture. | |

The vernacular language I wish to offer is

.....

Signature.....

NOTES.

Nationality (Rule 8).—If the candidate is a British subject* and he and both parents were born within the British Empire he is eligible as to nationality.

If the candidate is a British subject but he or his father or mother was born outside the British Empire he is eligible provided his father has not since the birth of the candidate owed allegiance except to the British Empire or an Indian State. Whether the father's allegiance has changed between the British Empire and an Indian State is immaterial. Whether the candidate is the subject of an Indian State as well as of the British Empire is immaterial.

If the candidate is not eligible under the above paragraphs and he is the ruler or subject of an Indian State, a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act is required to make him eligible. Whether he is a British subject as well as the subject of an Indian State is immaterial.

A candidate for whom a declaration under section 96-A is necessary must take early steps in order that the declaration may be in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners before they issue the communication directing candidates where and when to attend for examination.

Age (Rule 9).—A candidate must send in with this form a certificate from his University showing his date of birth as recorded on entering the University. A Matriculation certificate will be accepted if it contains the date of birth. The certificate will be retained by the Civil Service Commissioners and not returned.

Medical Examination (Rule 10).—A candidate's medical examination will take place as soon as possible after he has been found otherwise acceptable for admission to the examination. A candidate summoned for interview by a Quota Committee or a Local Government should ask at the interview if he is required to attend for medical examination before returning home.

Character (Rule 11).—A candidate must send in with this form copies of three certificates (and not more) of good private character, one from his University or College and two from responsible persons unconnected with the University or College. Copies only are to be supplied at this stage; they will be retained by the Civil Service Commissioners and not returned. Successful candidates will be required to produce the originals.

University Degree (Rule 12).—A copy of the candidate's degree certificate is to be sent in with this form. Successful candidates will be required to produce the originals.

Fees (Rule 15).—A fee of five rupees is to be paid with this form. On acceptance for admission to the examination a candidate will pay a further fee of 100 rupees and will then receive a certificate entitling him to admission to the examination.

Training voucher (Rule 19).—Candidates who offer any of the subjects numbered 36 to 48, 50, 53, 54 must send in with this form the voucher required by rule 19. The voucher must state that the institution in which the work has been done is authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a degree.

*The meaning of British subject is made clear by the following extract from the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by the Acts of 1918 and 1922 :—

Section 1.—Sub-section (1).—The following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British subject, namely :—

- (a) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; and
- (b) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions, that is to say, if either—(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance; or (ii) his father was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; or (iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or (iv) his father was at the time of that person's birth in the service of the Crown; or (v) his birth was registered at a British consulate within one year or in special circumstances, with the consent of the Secretary of State, two years after its occurrence, or in the case of a person born on or after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen, who would have been a British subject if born before that date, within twelve months after the first day of August nineteen hundred and twenty-two; and
- (c) Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not.

Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means. His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

Provided also that any person whose British nationality is conditional upon registration at a British consulate shall cease to be a British subject unless within one year after he attains the age of twenty-one or within such extended period as may be authorised in special cases by regulations made under this Act—(i) he asserts his British nationality by a declaration of retention of British nationality, registered in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act; and (ii) if he is a subject or citizen of a foreign country under the law of which he can at the time of asserting his British nationality, divest himself of the nationality of that foreign country by making a declaration of alienage or otherwise he divests himself of such nationality accordingly.

Sub-section (2).—A person born on board a foreign ship shall not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

The 16th June 1926.

No. F.-17-15/26.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information :—

‘In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 18th day of May 1926, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

- (i) In rule 1 of the said rules, after the word “pay” the word “passage” shall be inserted.
- (ii) In rule 8 of the said rules, clauses (1) (a) and (b), the expression “(excluding passage pay)” shall be omitted.
- (iii) In rule 12 of the said rules, for the words “passage pay” the word “passages” shall be substituted, and the words “at the rates and” shall be omitted.
- (iv) In Schedule III to the said rules, in the entry relating to Joint Secretaries to the Government of India, the words “excluding passage pay” shall be omitted.
- (v) In Schedule IV to the said rules, for the words “the General Passage Fund” wherever they occur, the words “general revenues” shall be substituted.
- (vi) From the same Schedule, Regulations 3, 4, 5, and 13 shall be omitted.
- (vii) In the same Schedule, for Regulation 14, the following shall be substituted :—
“14. Any balance remaining at the credit of any person in his or her personal passage account after such person has ceased to be eligible for any benefits under these Regulations shall lapse to Government.”
- (viii) In the same Schedule in Regulation 15 the expression “or 13” shall be omitted, and between the figures “10” and “12” the word “or” shall be inserted.

And the said Rules shall have effect as if they had been so amended on the 1st April 1926.

The 17th June 1926.

No. F.-55/26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following entry under the table relating to the Indian Educational Service (men) in Schedule I to those Rules :—

“The following special rate of pay has been fixed with effect from the 1st March 1926 :—

	Basic pay	Overseas pay in sterling.
	Rs.	£.
Mr. G. Findlay Shirras	1,500—50—1,750	30

H. G. HAIG,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 24th June 1926.

No. F.-478/26.—Mr. P. E. Cammiade, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 11th June 1926.

G. M. YOUNG,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 26th June 1926.

No. 496-C. (2).—In supersession of the Department of Commerce Notification No. 496-C. (2), dated the 15th May 1926, the Reverend R. G. Jamieson, M.A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is granted combined leave for 17 months and 14 days, namely, leave on average pay for eight months and leave on half average pay for nine months and fourteen days, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd June 1926.

G. L. CORBETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st June 1926.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 280-I.—In pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 520-I., dated the 28th October 1925, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the following further unit of the Indian State Forces to be a unit desertion from which is an extradition offence, namely :—

Idar.

Idar Sir Pratab Infantry.

Rampur.

1st Rampur Infantry.

2nd Rampur Infantry.

Tehri-Garhwal.

Tehri-Garhwal Sappers and Miners.

2. In the notification specified in the first column of the annexed schedule, the entries specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof are hereby cancelled :—

SCHEDULE.

Notifications.	Entries.
Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, notification No. 749-217-I., dated the 8th May 1923.	Rampur. Rampur Infantry. Tehri-Garhwal. Garhwal Rajya Sappers.
Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, notification No. 8-I., dated the 13th August 1923.	Rampur. Rampur Pioneers.

J. P. THOMPSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

The 23rd June 1926.

No. 285-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Arthur Notor Wardley as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th June 1926.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 804.—Mr. Nathaniel Pearce, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion, and is granted the Honorary rank of Colonel in the Auxiliary Force, India, while holding that appointment, with effect from the 1st April 1926.

No. 805.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

1st (Calcutta) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.

To be Lieutenant.

John Wilson. Dated 8th January 1926.

IV (Cossipore) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.

To be Lieutenant.

James Scott Ferguson, M. C. Dated 25th January 1926.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

William Henderson Tosh. Dated 19th December 1925.

1st Battalion, The East Indian Railway Regiment.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Reginald Charles Harvey. Dated 21st May 1926.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Mervyn Francis Wadley. Dated 21st December 1925.

* * * * *

TRANSFERS.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 828.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 111 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Cantonment Property Rules, 1925, namely :—

In the proviso to clause (2) of rule 8 of the said rules, the word "shop" shall be omitted.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1926.

No. F. 26-IX/26-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 9 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly (Bengal) Electoral Regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 185, dated the 17th August 1923, namely :—

1. In sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4 for the words "Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation" the words "Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation" shall be substituted.
2. In Schedule I, for the entries relating to the Bengal Marwari Association the following new entries shall be substituted, namely :—

9. Bengal Mahajan Sabha	...	A member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Mahajan Sabha appointed for the purpose by the Governor of Bengal in Council.	Other members of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Mahajan Sabha appointed for the purpose by the Governor of Bengal in Council.
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The 24th June 1926.

No. F. 2-IV-26-P.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL) ACT, 1926.

(16 Geo. 5, Ch. 6.)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Short Title.
2. Army Act and Air Force Act to be in force for specified times.
3. Prices in respect of billeting.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACTS.

PART I.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY ACT APPLICABLE ALSO TO THE AIR FORCE ACT.

4. Amendment of s. 18 of Army Act.
5. Amendment of s. 44 of Army Act.
6. Amendments of s. 52 of Army Act.
7. Amendments of s. 56 of Army Act.
8. Amendment of s. 130 of Army Act.
9. Amendment of s. 161 of Army Act.
10. Amendment of provisions relating to execution of sentences, &c.
11. Application to Air Force.

PART II.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY ACT.

12. Amendments of ss. 48 and 49 of Army Act.
13. Amendment of provisions as to billeting.
14. Amendments of ss. 82, 100 and 161 of Army Act.

PART III.

AMENDMENTS OF AIR FORCE ACT.

15. Amendment of s. 179-A of Air Force Act.
16. Amendment of s. 190 of Air Force Act.

SCHEDULES.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE. [29TH APRIL 1926.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law :

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of land forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred, including those to be employed at the depots in the United Kingdom for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian Possessions :

8 Geo. 5. c. 51.

And whereas under the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, His Majesty is entitled to raise and maintain the air force, and it is judged necessary that the whole number of such force should consist of thirty-five thousand five hundred including those employed as aforesaid, but exclusive of the numbers serving as aforesaid, and the provisions of the Air Force Act are due to expire at the same dates as the provisions of the Army Act :

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid :

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's forces by sea :

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm ; yet, nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military or air force discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow :

And whereas the Army Act and the Air Force Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six on the following days :—

(a) in Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April ; and

(b) elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of July :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1926.

2. (1) The Army Act and the Air Force Act shall be and remain in Force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say) :—

(a) Within Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, to the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven both inclusive ; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, to the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act and the Air Force Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, as the case may be, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law or to the Air Force Act shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act or Air Force Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the numbers hereinbefore mentioned.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act or the Air Force Act the prices specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

Prices in respect of billeting.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACTS.

PART I.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY ACT APPLICABLE ALSO TO THE AIR FORCE ACT.

4. In paragraph (4) of section eighteen of the Army Act (which relates to disgraceful conduct), for the words "or embezzles" there shall be substituted the words "embezzles or fraudulently misapplies".

5. In section fourty-four of the Army Act (which relates to the scale of punishments by courts-martial) after paragraph (g) there shall be inserted :
" (gg) Stoppages."

Amendment of s. 18 of Army Act.

Amendment of s. 44 of Army Act.

6. (1) The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (1) of section fifty-two of the Army Act (which relates to the administration of oaths):—
 Amendments of s. 52 of Army Act.

“(1) An oath in the prescribed form shall be administered by the prescribed person to every member of every court-martial before the commencement of the trial.”

(2) In sub-section (2) of the said section after the word “writer” there shall be inserted the word “or interpreter.”

7. (1) The following sub-sections shall be inserted after sub-section (4) of section fifty-six of the Army Act (which makes conviction of a less offence permissible on a charge of a greater offence):—
 Amendments of s. 56 of Army Act.

“(4A) An accused charged before a court-martial with striking may be found guilty of using or offering violence.

(4B) An accused charged before a court-martial with using violence may be found guilty of offering violence.

(4C) An accused charged before a court-martial with using threatening language may be found guilty of using insubordinate language.”

(2) The following sub-section shall be inserted after sub-section (5) of the said section:—

“(6) Where an accused is charged before a court-martial with a civil offence and the charge is one upon which, if he had been tried by a civil court he might have been found guilty of any other offence, the court-martial shall have power to find him guilty of that offence.”

8. The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (2) of section one hundred and thirty of the Army Act (which contains provisions in cases of insane persons):—
 Amendment of s. 130 of Army Act.

“(2) Where, on the trial by court-martial of a person charged with an offence, it appears that such person did the Act or made the omission with which he is charged, but that he was insane at the time when he did or made the same, the court shall find specially that the accused was guilty of the act or omission charged but was insane at the time when he did the act or made the omission, and such person shall be kept in custody in the prescribed manner until the directions of His Majesty thereon are known.”

9. In section one hundred and sixty-one of the Army Act (which relates to the limitation of time for the trial of offences), after the word “Provided” there shall be inserted the words “that a soldier who has fraudulently enlisted during a period of re-engagement shall only forfeit the service rendered during such re-engagement, and.”
 Amendment of s. 161 of Army Act.

10. (1) With a view to simplifying the provisions of the Army Act which relate to the execution of sentences of penal servitude, imprisonment and detention, the nature and locality of the penal establishments in which those sentences are to be served and the treatment to be accorded to soldiers under sentence, the following amendments shall be made in the said Act:—
 Amendment of provisions relating to execution of sentences, &c.

(a) For sections fifty-eight to sixty-eight inclusive there shall be substituted the provisions contained in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act:

b) For sections one hundred and thirty-one to one hundred and thirty-five inclusive there shall be substituted the provisions contained in Part II of the said Schedule:

(c) The proviso contained in Part III of the said Schedule shall be inserted after proviso (1A) to section forty-four.

(2) This section shall not come into operation until the first day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-six.

11. References in this Part of this Act to the Army Act shall be deemed to include references to the Air Force Act, and the provisions of this Part of this Act (including the Second Schedule thereto) shall in their application to the Air Force Act have effect subject to any of the general modifications set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Air Force Constitution Act, 1917, which apply, and also with the substitution of “military prison” and “military detention barrack” for “air force prison” and “air force detention barrack.”
 Application to Air Force.

PART II.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY ACT.

12. (1) The following paragraph shall be inserted at the end of section forty-eight of the Army Act (which enacts certain rules with respect to general and districts courts-martial):—

Amendments of ss. 48 and 49 of Army Act.

“(10) If it becomes necessary to convene a court-martial under this Act at any place where in the opinion of the convening officer the necessary number of military officers is not available to form such a court, or where in his opinion such a necessary number could not be made available without serious injury to the interests of the service, such opinion to be expressed in the order convening the court, and to be conclusive, then the said convening officer may, subject to any directions which may be given by the Army Council and with the consent of the proper air force authority, nominate any air force officer to preside over the court, or nominate as members of the court any necessary number of air force officers in addition to or in lieu of military officers.

provided that no air force officer shall be qualified to perform any function in relation to such court-martial unless he is of equal seniority and equivalent rank to that which would have been required by the provisions of this Act if he had been a military officer.”

(2) In sub-section (2) of section forty-nine of the Army Act (which relates to field general courts-martial) after the word “Act” there shall be inserted the words “except paragraph (10) thereof.”

13. (1) The provisions of section one hundred and eight A of the Army Act (which relates to billeting in cases of emergency) shall have effect in case of emergency notwithstanding that directions have not been given for embodying all or any part of the territorial army, and accordingly in sub-section (1) of that section the words “where directions have been given for embodying all or any part of the Territorial Army” shall be omitted.

(2) In sub-section (4) of section one hundred and eighty one of the Army Act (which contains modifications of the Act with respect to the auxiliary forces), after the word “behalf” there shall be inserted the words “or when called out for actual military service for purposes of defence in the United Kingdom.”

14. (1) In sub-section (1) of section eighty-two of the Army Act (which relates to enlistment for general service and appointment to corps), the words “of the regular forces” shall be omitted and in sub-section (2) of the said section for the words “to some corps of the regular forces” there shall be substituted the words “to such corps as the competent military authority may think fit.”

(2) In sub-section (2) of section one hundred of the Army Act (which relates to the validity of attestation and enlistment or re-engagement), for the words “in any corps of His Majesty’s regular forces” there shall be substituted the words “of the regular forces”.

(3) In section one hundred and sixty-one of the Army Act (which relates to liability to military law in respect of the time for trial of offences), for the words “in any corps of His Majesty’s regular forces” there shall be substituted the words “as a soldier of the regular force.”

PART III.

AMENDMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE ACT.

15. In sub-section (2) of section one hundred and seventy-nine A of the Air Force Act (which prescribes the modifications of that Act with respect to sailors and soldiers attached to the Air Force) for the words “when not subject to the Naval Discipline Act” there shall be substituted the words “other than one who remains subject to the Naval Discipline Act by virtue of sub-section (1A) of section one hundred and seventy-five or sub-section (1A) of section one hundred and seventy-six of this Act.”

Amendment of s. 179A of Air Force Act.

16. The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (8) of section one hundred and ninety of the Air Force Act (which relates to the interpretation of terms in that Act):—

Amendment of s. 190 of Air Force Act.

“(9) The expression ‘Royal Warrant’ includes an order of His Majesty signified under the hand of a Secretary of State.”

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided	...	Maximum price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished.		Tenpence per night for the first soldier and eightpence per night for each additional soldier.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.		Sevenpence each.
Dinner as so specified	...	Tenpence.
Supper as so specified	...	Fourpence.
Where no meals furnished lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.		Tenpence per night for the first soldier and eightpence per night for each additional soldier.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.		Two shillings and twopence per day.
Stable room without forage	...	Sixpence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	...	Three shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

In the application of this Schedule to the Air Force references to the Air Force Act and airman shall be substituted for references to the Army Act and soldier.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

SECTIONS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR SS. 58 TO 68 OF THE ARMY ACT.

Penal Servitude.

58. Where a sentence of penal servitude is passed by a court-martial, the military convict shall, as soon as practicable, be committed to a penal servitude prison to undergo his sentence according to law :

Provided that where the sentence was passed for an offence committed on active service, the competent military authority may order that any part of the sentence, not exceeding two years, shall be served in a military prison in accordance with rules made for the purpose under this Act, and in such case the provisions of this Act with respect to penal servitude (except those relating to the treatment of a military convict on arrival at a penal servitude prison), shall, with respect to the part of the sentence to be so served, have effect as though for references to a penal servitude prison there were substituted references to a military prison.

59. The penal servitude prison to which a military convict is committed shall be a penal servitude prison in the United Kingdom, unless the convict—

- (a) was sentenced in India or a colony, and belongs to a class of persons with respect to whom the Secretary of State by declaration laid before both Houses of Parliament has declared that by reasons of climate, place of birth, place of enlistment or otherwise, transfer to the United Kingdom would not be beneficial ; or
- (b) was enlisted in a colony, and belongs to a class of persons so enlisted with respect to whom the Secretary of State has arranged with the Governor of that colony that they may, if sentenced to penal servitude, be transferred to or kept in the colony and there undergo sentence,

in either of which cases he may undergo his sentence in India or the colony, as the case may require.

Interim custody of military convict before arrival at penal servitude prison. 60. (1) Until transferred to a penal servitude prison a military convict—

- (a) if in the United Kingdom or a foreign country, shall be kept in military custody ;
- (b) if in India or a colony, may be kept in military custody or in civil custody, or partly in one description of custody and partly in the other, and may, by order of the competent military authority, from time to time be transferred from military custody to civil custody and from civil custody to military custody as occasion may require.

(2) A military convict in India or a colony may, whilst in civil custody in any prison, be dealt with, in respect of hard labour and otherwise, according to the rules of that prison.

60. (1) An order of the competent military authority shall be a sufficient warrant for the committal of a military convict to a penal servitude prison.

Committal, removal, release, etc., of military convict.

(2) An order of the competent military authority shall be a sufficient authority for the transfer of the military convict from military custody to civil custody and from civil custody to military custody, and his removal from place to place, and for his detention in civil custody, and generally for dealing with such convict in such manner as may be thought expedient until he is transferred to a penal servitude prison.

(3) A military convict at any time either before or after his arrival at a penal servitude prison, may, if his sentence is remitted, be released by order of the competent military authority.

(4) A military convict may, during his conveyance from place to place, or when on board ship or otherwise, be subjected to such restraint as is necessary for his safe conduct and removal.

62. After a military convict has arrived at a penal servitude prison to undergo his sentence, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as an ordinary civil prisoner under sentence of penal servitude; and all enactments relating to a person sentenced to penal servitude by a competent civil court shall, so far as circumstances admit, apply accordingly.

Treatment of military convict in penal servitude prison.

Imprisonment and Detention.

63. (1) Where a sentence of imprisonment is passed by a court-martial, the military prisoner shall undergo the term of his imprisonment either in a military prison, or detention barrack, or in other military custody, or in a civil prison, or partly in one way and partly in another.

Effect of sentence of imprisonment or detention.

(2) Where a sentence of detention is passed by a court-martial or a commanding officer, the person on whom that sentence has been passed shall undergo the term of his detention either in a detention barrack, or in military custody, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but not in a prison.

64. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a military prisoner or soldier under sentence of detention who was sentenced or is undergoing his sentence in the United Kingdom shall not be removed to a prison or detention barrack elsewhere, unless he was enlisted in a colony and belongs to a class of persons so enlisted with respect to whom the Secretary of State has arranged with the Governor of that colony that they may, if sentenced to imprisonment or detention, be transferred to the colony and there undergo sentence, in which case he may be removed to a prison or detention barrack in that colony.

Place in which sentence to be served.

(2) The competent military authority may give directions for delivery into military custody of any military prisoner or soldier undergoing detention, and the removal of such prisoner or soldier, whether with his corps or separately, to any place beyond the seas where the corps or any part thereof to which for the time being he belongs is serving or under orders to serve.

(3) A military prisoner or soldier under sentence of detention who was sentenced in a foreign country shall undergo his sentence either in that foreign country, or in any foreign country in which the force with which he is serving may be, or in the United Kingdom, or in such other place as may be prescribed.

(4) A military prisoner or soldier under sentence of detention who was sentenced in India or a colony shall undergo his sentence either in India or in that colony (as the case may be), or in such other part of His Majesty's dominions as may be prescribed or in the United Kingdom:

Provided that—

(a) if the term of his sentence exceeds twelve months, he shall be transferred as soon as practicable to a prison or detention barrack in the United Kingdom, unless—

(i) he belongs to a class of persons with respect to whom the Secretary of State by declaration laid before both Houses of Parliament has declared that by reasons of climate, place of birth, place of enlistment or otherwise, transfer to the United Kingdom would not be beneficial, or

(ii) the court for special reasons otherwise orders,

and any order which may be made under this provision by the court may be made by the confirming authority in confirming the finding and sentence, and in the case of any commutation or remission of sentence may be made by the authority commuting or remitting the sentence, and

- (b) a military prisoner or soldier undergoing detention in India or a colony shall not, for longer than is absolutely necessary, be detained in any civil prison other than a prison in respect of which arrangements have been made by the Secretary of State under this Act with the Governor General of India or the Governor of the colony.

65. A military prisoner or soldier undergoing detention may until he reaches the prison or detention barrack in which he is to undergo his sentence, be kept in military custody, or in civil custody or partly in one description of custody and partly in the other, and may, by order of the competent military authority, from time to time be transferred from military custody to civil custody, and from civil custody to military custody as occasion may require.

66. (1) An order of the competent military authority shall be a sufficient warrant for the committal of a military prisoner to prison or a detention barrack, or a soldier under sentence of detention to a detention barrack.

(2) An order of the competent military authority shall be a sufficient authority for the transfer of a military prisoner from prison to a detention barrack, or *vice versa*, or from one prison or detention barrack to another prison or detention barrack, or for the transfer of a soldier undergoing detention from one detention barrack to another, or for the delivery into military custody of a military prisoner or a soldier undergoing detention.

(3) A military prisoner or a soldier undergoing detention may at any time, if his sentence is remitted, be released by order of the competent military authority.

(4) A military prisoner or a soldier undergoing detention may, during his conveyance from place to place, or when on board ship or otherwise, be subjected to such restraint as is necessary for his safe conduct and removal.

67. (1) A military prisoner while in a civil prison shall be confined, kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as an ordinary prisoner under a like sentence of imprisonment.

(2) Where the hospital or place for reception of sick persons in a prison or a detention barrack is detached from the prison or detention barrack, a military prisoner or a soldier undergoing detention may be detained in that hospital or place, and conveyed to or from the same as circumstances require.

(3) Whereas it is expedient that a clear difference should be made between the treatment of prisoners convicted of breaches of discipline and the treatment of prisoners convicted of offences of an immoral, dishonest, shameful, or criminal character, or sentenced to be discharged from the service with ignominy, a Secretary of State shall from time to time make rules for the classification and treatment of such prisoners.

Commencement of sentence and interpretation of Provision as to Punishment.

68. (1) The term of penal servitude, imprisonment, or detention to which a person subject to military law is sentenced by a court-martial, whether the sentence has been revised or not, and whether the person is already undergoing sentence or not shall (save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act), be reckoned to commence on the day on which the original sentence and proceedings were signed by the president of the court-martial.

(2) For the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to penal servitude, imprisonment and detention unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) The expression "military convict" means a person under sentence of penal servitude passed by a court-martial,
- (b) The expression "military prisoner" means a person under sentence of imprisonment passed by a court-martial.
- (c) The expression "civil custody" means the custody of the police or other lawful civil authority authorised to retain in custody civil prisoners, and includes confinement in a civil prison:
- (d) The expression "military prison" means a building or part of a building set apart as such under this Act and includes (unless the Secretary of State otherwise directs) an air force prison:
- (e) The expression "detention barrack" means a building or part of a building set apart as such under this Act, and includes (unless the Secretary of State otherwise directs) an air force detention barrack:
- (f) The expression "civil prison" means any prison in the United Kingdom in which offenders sentenced by a civil court to imprisonment can for the time being be confined, and any prison in India or a colony in which European offenders so sentenced can for the time being be confined:
- (g) The expression "penal servitude prison" means any prison or place in which a person sentenced to penal servitude by a civil court in the United Kingdom can for the time being be confined, either permanently or temporarily, and any prison or place in India or a colony in which persons sentenced to penal servitude by civil court in India or the colony can for the time being be confined:

Provided that where there is no such prison or place in a colony the expression "penal servitude prison" shall, as respects that colony, mean a civil prison :

- (h) The expression "competent military authority" means in relation to persons
- (i) in the United Kingdom the Army Council, and any prescribed officer ;
 - (ii) in India or a colony any prescribed officer ;
 - (iii) in a foreign country, the officer commanding the force to which the person under sentence belonged at the time of his being sentenced, and any prescribed officer :

Provided that different officers may be so prescribed as the competent military authority for different purposes of the said provisions, and provision may be made by rules of procedure as to whether the competent military authority, in relation to any person under sentence, shall be the competent military authority in the place where the sentence was passed or the competent military authority in the place where that person may be.

PART II.

SECTIONS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR SS. 131 TO 135 OF THE ARMY ACT.

General Provisions as to Prisons and Detention Barracks.

131. (1) The Governor of every prison in the United Kingdom shall receive and confine, until discharged or delivered over in due course of law—

Duty of Governor of prison to receive prisoners, deserters and absentees without leave.

- (a) all prisoners sent to such prison in pursuance of this Act ; and
- (b) every person delivered into his custody as a deserter or absentee without leave by any person conveying him under legal authority on production of the warrant of a court of summary jurisdiction on which such deserter or absentee without leave has been taken or committed, or of some order from a Secretary of State which order shall continue in force until the deserter or absentee without leave has arrived at his destination.

(2) Every such governor shall also receive into his custody for a period not exceeding seven days any soldier in military custody upon delivery to him of a written order purporting to be signed by the commanding officer of such soldier.

(3) The provisions of this section with respect to the governor of a prison in the United Kingdom shall apply to a person having charge of any police-station or other place in which prisoners may legally be confined.

132. (1) It shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, and in India for the Governor-General, to set apart any building or part of a building under the control of the Secretary of State or Governor-General as a military prison or detention barrack.

Establishment and regulation of military prisons and detention barracks.

(2) It shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, and in India for the Governor-General, from time to time to make, alter, and repeal rules—

- (a) for the government, management, and regulation of military prisons and detention barracks ; and
- (b) for the appointment and removal and powers of inspectors, visitors, governors and officers thereof ; and
- (c) for the labour of military or other prisoners and soldiers undergoing detention therein, and for enabling such prisoners or soldiers to earn, by special industry and good conduct, a remission of portion of their sentence ; and
- (d) for the safe custody of such prisoners or soldiers and the maintenance of discipline among them, and the punishment by personal correction, restraint or otherwise of offences committed by such prisoners or soldiers :

Provided that—

- (i) such rules shall not authorise corporal punishment to be inflicted for any offence, nor render the imprisonment or detention more severe than it is under the law in force for the time being in any public prison in England subject to the Prison Act, 1877 ; and

- (ii) all the regulations made under the Prison Act, 1898, as to the duties of gaolers and medical officers and all regulations contained in the Coroners Act, 1887, as to the duties of coroners with respect to inquests in prisons and detention barracks, shall be contained in such rules, so far as the same can be made applicable.

40 and 41
Vict. C. 1
61 and 62
Vict. C. 4
50 and 51
Vict. C. 7

The Secretary of State and Governor-General shall by rule under this sub-section make special provision as to the treatment of military convicts under sentence for an offence committed on active service who, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, are required to serve part of their sentences in a military prison.

28 and 29
Vict. C. 126.

(3) Rules under this section may apply to military prisons and detention barracks any enactments of the Prison Act, 1865, imposing punishments on any persons not prisoners.

(4) All rules made by a Secretary of State in pursuance of this section shall be laid before Parliament as soon as practicable after they are made.

133. In any country in which operations against the enemy are being conducted, the powers of a Secretary of State under the last foregoing section with respect to military prisons and detention barracks shall be exercisable by the officer commanding-in-chief in the field, and shall include a power of declaring any place to be a military prison or a detention barrack, and the limitations contained in that section on the power of making rules as to the punishment of prisoners and soldiers undergoing detention and as to the severity of imprisonment and detention shall not apply: Provided that nothing in this section, or in any rules made thereunder, shall authorise flogging or other corporal punishment to be inflicted for any offence.

134. (1) On all occasions of death by violence or attended with suspicious circumstances, in any military prison or detention barrack in India, an inquest shall be held to make inquiry into the cause of death.

Inquests on deaths in
military prisons and deten-
tion barracks in India.

(2) The commanding officer shall cause notice to be given to the nearest magistrate duly authorised to hold inquests, and such magistrate shall hold an inquest into the cause of any such death, in the manner and with the powers provided in the case of similar inquiries held under the law for the time being in force in India for regulating criminal procedure.

(3) Where there is no such magistrate available, the commanding officer shall convene a court of inquest which shall be convened and shall hold the inquest in such manner as may be prescribed.

135. A Secretary of State may from time to time make arrangements with the Governor-General of India or the Governor of a colony for the reception in any prison in India or in such colony of prisoners under this Act and of deserters or absentees without leave from His Majesty's service, on payment of such sums as may be provided by the arrangement and the governor of any prison to which any such arrangement relates shall be under the same obligation as the governor of a prison in the United Kingdom to receive and detain such prisoners, deserters and absentees without leave and the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one of this Act shall apply accordingly with this modification, that the reference to orders from a Secretary of State shall be construed as including orders from the Governor-General of India or the Governor of the colony as the case may be.

Arrangements as to civil
prison in India or colony.

PART III.

PROVISO TO BE INSERTED IN S. 44 OF THE ARMY ACT.

(1B) An offender under this Act shall not be subject to imprisonment or detention for more than two consecutive years, whether under one or more sentences.

Simla, the 29th June 1926.

No. F. 26-IX-26-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 9 and rule 15 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly (Bengal) Electoral Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 185, dated the 17th August, 1923, namely:—

1. In regulation 8—

In clause (b) of sub-regulation (3) and in clause (c) of sub-regulation (4) for the word "Chairman" the words "Chief Executive Officer" shall be substituted.

2. For regulations 9, 10, 11 and 12 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"9. A notice shall be published, together with the electoral roll, when published under Regulation 8, specifying for each electoral area the revising authority to whom, the place at which, and the period referred to in Regulation 10 within which claims for being included in the electoral roll, or objections to any names entered in the roll, are to be preferred.

All such claims and objections shall be addressed to the revising authority and shall be presented in rural constituencies to the registering authority or Subdivisional Magistrate of the subdivision to which the claimant or objector belongs and in urban constituencies to the registering authority or direct to the revising authorities.

10. All such claims and objections to the roll shall be made in writing on the lines of specimen forms IX and X annexed hereto within thirty days from the date of the publication of the roll under Regulation 8 and where objection is made to the inclusion in the roll of any person whose name appears therein, shall contain in respect of such person all the particulars entered in the roll: Provided that if it appears necessary for the proper preparation of the roll, the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, prescribe a longer period within which claims and objections shall be preferred in respect of the electoral roll of any constituency. A claim shall be signed by the person desiring his name to be included in an electoral roll and shall be presented either by himself personally or through an agent authorized in writing.

No person shall prefer an objection to the inclusion of any name on the roll of a constituency unless his name is already entered in the roll of that constituency. Applications for the transfer of a name from the roll of one constituency to that of another constituency are inadmissible. If any person desires such a transfer he shall prefer an objection to the inclusion of his name in the one roll and a second and separate claim for the inclusion of his name in the other roll.

11. The revising authority shall not entertain any claim or objection received after the time referred to in Regulation 10.

12. A register of all claims and objections shall be maintained by the registering authority and Subdivisional Magistrates in rural constituencies and by the registering authority and revising authorities in urban constituencies. Every person whose claim or objection is received in time shall be served with a notice by the revising authority specifying the place where and the time when his claim or objection will be heard, and directing him to be present with such evidence as he may wish to adduce."

3. To regulation 15 the following shall be added, namely:—

"No party shall be represented by any legal practitioner at such hearing."

4. To regulation 27 the following shall be added, namely:—

"As far as possible, separate compartments and separate entrances and exits shall be provided for women electors. Suitable arrangements shall be made for recording the votes of *purdanushin* female voters, as far as is practicable."

5. In regulation 41, for the words "and shall deliver such packets to the returning officer" the words "and shall deliver such packets or cause them to be delivered to the returning officer" shall be substituted.

6. For regulation 43, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"43. The Returning Officer shall appoint a time, place and date (which shall be as soon as practicable after the close of the poll) for the counting of votes and shall give notice thereof, in writing to all candidates and election agents."

7. For regulation 47, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"47. The Returning Officer shall not open the sealed packets of the tendered votes, the marked copy of the electoral roll, or the counterfoils of the ballot papers. He shall verify the statements submitted by the presiding officers under Regulation 42 by comparing them with the statement prepared, under Regulation 45 (a) and the latter with the number of counted votes and rejected ballot papers, the unused ballot papers in his possession and the tendered votes list, shall then reclose and reseal each packet which has been opened by him, and shall record on each packet a description of its contents and date of the election to which it refers."

8. In regulation 82—

In sub-regulation (3) for the word "Chairman" the words "Chief Executive Officer" shall be substituted.

9. In Form IV—

Against item 4 for the words "Number of tendered ballot papers" the words "Number of tendered ballot papers used" shall be substituted.

10. In Form VI—

In item I of the Instructions the words "the Chairman, Calcutta Corporation" shall be omitted.

11. After Form VIII the following new forms shall be added, namely:—

FORM IX.

(Regulation 10.)

OBJECTION.

I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of _____ being retained on the _____ electoral roll for the _____ constituency of the Legislative Assembly _____ for the following reasons:—

(Here should be entered precise details as to the positive disqualification as required by rule 8 and the schedule to the electoral rules.)

Number in the electoral roll in which the name of applicant is entered.

Signature

Dated the _____ day of _____ 192 .

FORM X.

(Regulation 10).

CLAIM.

I claim to have my name inserted in the electoral roll for the constituency of the Legislative Assembly in respect of the qualifications named below :—

Name of claimant in full.	Father's name or husband's or mother's name (in the case of an unmarried woman voter).	Place of residence or description of premises owned or occupied giving rise to qualification.	Description of qualification claimed.	Post office.

Dated the day of 192 .

Signature.....

L. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Orders by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal.

RESULTS OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL AND MAY, 1926.

No. 1257—6E—1-U.T.—The following officers have passed completely by the Higher Standard :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Lt. S. C. Chaudhury. | 5. Maulvi Masudal Mannan. |
| 2. Mr. A. M. Bose. | 6. Babu M. N. Roy Mitter. |
| 3. Babu M. K. Banerjee. | 7. " A. R. Mukherji. |
| 4. Maulvi A. M. Jalaluddin Ahmed. | 8. " S. P. Lahiri. |

2. The following officers have passed by the Higher Standard in the subjects noted against their names in column 2 and have still to pass by the Higher Standard in the subjects noted in column 3 :—

1 Name.	2 Subjects in which passed.	3 Subjects in which still to pass.
Mr. R. W. A. Ashe	... Marwari	... Book-keeping.
Babu P. N. Mukherjee	...	Income-tax Law and Rules.
Babu S. E. Roy	...	Income-tax Law and Rules.
		Book-keeping.
		Miscellaneous Paper.
		Second Vernacular.
Maulvi Abdul Aziz	...	Income-tax Law and Rules.
		Book-keeping.
		Practical Test.
		Second Vernacular.
Mr. R. Soni	... Income-tax Law and Rules	... Miscellaneous Paper.
	Practical Test.	Second Vernacular.
Babu J. C. Bhattacharji	... Income-tax Law and Rules	... Book-keeping.
		Practical Test.
		Miscellaneous Paper.
		Second Vernacular.
Maulvi Gulam Rahman	... Income-tax Law and Rules	... Marwari.
	Book-keeping.	
	Practical Test.	
	Miscellaneous Paper.	
Babu S. C. Chakravarty	... Income-tax Law and Rules	... Book-keeping.
	Practical Test.	Second Vernacular.
	Miscellaneous Paper.	

1 Name.	2 Subjects in which passed.	3 Subjects in which still to pass.
Maulvi S. A. Khondakar	... Practical Test Miscellaneous Paper. Marwari.	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping.
Babu A. L. Chakravarty	... Miscellaneous Paper Practical Test. Marwari.	... Income-tax Law and Rules.
Babu N. K. Banerjee	... Miscellaneous Paper Marwari.	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Practical Test.
Maulvi Abdul Mazid	... Miscellaneous Paper	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Practical Test. Second Vernacular.
Maulvi Nefazuddin Khan	... Income-tax Law and Rules	... Book-keeping.

3. The following officers and clerk have now passed completely by the Lower Standard:—

(a) Officers—

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Mr. R. Som. | 6. Babu S. P. Lahiri. |
| 2. Babu M. K. Banerjee. | 7. " J. C. Bhattacharjya. |
| 3. " A. L. Chakravarty. | 8. " N. K. Banerji. |
| 4. " S. B. Roy. | 9. Maulvi Abdul Mazid. |
| 5. " A. R. Mukherji. | 10. " Gulam Rahman. |

(b) Clerk—

1. Babu Umesh Ch. Das Gupta.

4. The following officers and others have now passed by the Lower Standard in the subjects noted against their names in column 2 and have still to pass by the Lower Standard in the subjects noted in column 3:—

1 Name	2 Subjects in which passed.	3 Subjects in which still to pass.
(a) Officers—		
Maulvi S. A. Khondakar	... Income-tax Law and Rules Miscellaneous Paper. Practical Test. Hindi-Urdu.	... Book-keeping.
Babu S. C. Chakravarty	... Income-tax Law and Rules Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper.	... Book-keeping. One Vernacular.
Maulvi Abdul Aziz	... Income-tax Law and Rules Book-keeping.	... Practical Test. One Vernacular.
(b) Others—		
Babu B. K. Bhattacharjya...	... Income-tax Law and Rules Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper.	... Book-keeping. Marwari.
Babu Samatul Ch. Dutt Chaudhury	... Income-tax Law and Rules Practical Test.	... Book-keeping. Marwari.
Babu Hiralal Dhara	... Practical Test	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Miscellaneous Paper. One Vernacular.

5. The following officers have passed in the language noted against their names:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|--------------|
| Babu R. Ghatak | ... | ... Marwari. |
| " N. N. Chakravarty | ... | ... Ditto. |
| " N. C. Saha | ... | ... Ditto. |

6. All officers who are not shown in the above list as having passed in subjects in which they presented themselves for examination have failed in those subjects.

F. W. STRONG,

Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 28th June 1926.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th June 1926.

No. 291-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. W. Maher as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 296 G.—With reference to notification No. 158-G., dated the 27th April 1926, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. de M. Kellock as Acting Honorary Consul-General for Siam at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 30th June 1926.

No. F. 352-26.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted leave from the 2nd July 1926 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. R. Chatarji, Kt., one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of the Chief Justice during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson on leave, or until further orders.

No. F.-352-26-1.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. R. Chatarji, Kt., having been appointed to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, the Governor-General in Council is pleased under the

provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act to appoint Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallik, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court, with effect from the date on which he takes his seat up to the 26th August 1926, or until further orders.

No. F. 352-26-2.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. L. Buckland, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted leave from the 16th July to the 26th August 1926, inclusive, the Governor-General in Council is pleased under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act to appoint Mr. Gyanendra Nath Roy, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Buckland, or until further orders.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 28th June 1926.

No. F. 326/2/26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45A and 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

In entry No. 15 of Part I of Schedule I to the said Rules, the words “ and excluded Audit Departments ” shall be omitted.

The 30th June 1926.

No. F. 326/3/26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made to the Devolution Rules, namely :—

In Schedule III after sub-rule (3) of rule 1, the following note shall be inserted, namely :—

“ If the holder of a temporary post created by the local Government, the rupee pay of which does not exceed Rs. 3,000 a month, would have drawn overseas pay in sterling had he not been appointed to this post, the local Government may permit the holder of that post to draw, in addition to the rupee pay sanctioned for the post, overseas pay in sterling not exceeding the amount to which he would have been entitled had he not been appointed to the temporary post ”.

G. M. YOUNG,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

POLICE.

Simla, the 28th June 1926.

No. F. 40/X/26.—The services of Mr. S. H. H. Mills, I.P.S., Officiating Personal Assistant to the Director, Intelligence Bureau, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 12th July 1926, or from any subsequent date on which he is relieved.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st July 1926.

No. F. 17/33/26.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the approval of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 1st day of June 1926, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule I to the said Rules, after the entries relating to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, the Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Department and the Traffic Department, State Railways, the following note shall be inserted, namely :—

“ For officers appointed after 1st April 1926 an efficiency bar shall be established after the rate of pay shown in the above table for an officer of 16 year's service.”

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1926.

No. F./115/7-Ex./25.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1924, to make the following amendment in the rules appended to the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1448-E.A., dated the 29th September 1922, as subsequently amended :—

Under rule 1(3) insert the following Note :—

If the holder of a temporary post created by the Governor-General in Council, the rupee pay of which does not exceed Rs. 3,000, would have drawn overseas pay in sterling if he had not been appointed to this post, the Governor-General in Council may permit the holder of that post to draw in addition to the rupee pay sanctioned for the post the overseas pay in sterling not exceeding the amount to which he would have been entitled had he not been appointed to the temporary post.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. F./115/8-Ex./25.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1924, to make the following amendment in the rules appended to the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1449-E.A., dated the 29th September 1922, as subsequently amended :—

Under rule 1(3) insert the following Note :—

If the holder of a temporary post created by the Governor in Council, the rupee pay of which does not exceed Rs. 3,000, would have drawn overseas pay in sterling if he had not been appointed to this post, the Governor in Council may permit the holder of that post to draw in addition to the rupee pay sanctioned for the post the overseas pay in sterling not exceeding the amount to which he would have been entitled had he not been appointed to the temporary post.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st July 1926.

No. 43-VII/26-C.—His Excellency the Governor-General, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63-D of the Government of India Act, is pleased to direct that a session of the Council of State shall commence at Simla on Tuesday, the 17th August 1926.

No. F. 43-VII/26-A.—His Excellency the Governor-General, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63-D, of the Government of India Act, is pleased to direct that a session of the Legislative Assembly shall commence at Simla on Tuesday, the 17th August 1926.

The 3rd July 1926.

No. F. 4-III/26-A.C.—A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State by reason of the death of the Honourable Raja Pramada Nath Roy of Dighapatia, a member elected to the said Council by the East Bengal (Non-Muhammadan) constituency, the Governor-General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 26 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, to call upon the East Bengal (Non-Muhammadan) constituency to elect, in accordance with the said Rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 20th August 1926.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st July, 1926.

No. L-1424.—The following draft of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923) is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 34 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the first day of November 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

- (1) In sub-rule (1) of rule 20 of the said rules, for the words "to make such examination" the words "to examine the applicant and his witnesses" shall be substituted.
- (2) For Form A annexed to the said rules, the following Form shall be substituted, namely:—

FORM A.

(See Rule 6.)

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION FOR FATAL ACCIDENT.

[Section 8(1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923].

Compensation amounting to Rs.....is hereby presented for deposit in respect of injuries resulting in the death of.....residing at.....which occurred on.....19..... His monthly wages are estimated at..... He was over/under the age of 15 years at the time of his death.

The said workman had, prior to the date of his death, received the following payments, namely:—

Rs. ....on.....	Rs.....on.....
Rs.....on.....	Rs.....on.....
Rs.....on.....	Rs.....on.....

amounting in all to.....

I desire/do not desire to be made a party to the proceedings for distribution of the aforesaid compensation.

Date.....19.....Employer.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd July 1926.

PART B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 850.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

I (Calcutta) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Harry Kinnear Banks, M.C. Dated 1st April 1926.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Thomas Willock Scroggie, M.C. Dated 19th December 1925.

Captain to be Major.

Thomas Willock Scroggie, M.C. Dated 20th December 1925.

*IV (Cossipore) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery**Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

William Douglas Bruce Watt, V.D. Dated 19th December 1925.

Captain to be Major.

James David Paterson. Dated 19th December 1925.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 860.—The following transfers are made, with effect from the 19th December 1925 :—

From IV (Cossipore) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery to I (Calcutta) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Major Graham Kinloch, D.S.O., V.D.
Major Harry Kinneir Banks, M.C.
Major James Charles Hamilton Burns.
Lieutenant Thomas Willock Scroggie, M.C.
Lieutenant James Halkett Hendrie.
Lieutenant Roderick Robertson.
Lieutenant Sydney George Davis.
Lieutenant Ernest John Urquhart.

From Nos. 9 and 10 (Cossipore) Companies, Machine Gun Corps to I (Calcutta) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Captain David Brown.
Lieutenant Raymond Wilmot, M.C.
Lieutenant Alexander Roger.

From Nos. 9 and 10 (Cossipore) Companies, Machine Gun Corps to IV (Cossipore) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Major Thomas Lamb.
Captain Hugh Hermon Hessling.
Captain James Gallie.
Captain Henry Idris Matthews, M.C.
Lieutenant Thomas Bryce Nimmo.
Second-Lieutenant Charles Lyon Corsar.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd July 1926.

No. 311-S.I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Knight Commander.

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council (on leave).

To be Companions.

* * * * *
Leonard Birley, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
* * * * *

J. P. THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 3rd July 1926.*

No. 312-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Companions.

Samuel Walter Goode, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Officiating Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Bengal.

Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council, Bengal, and Chairman of the Dacca Municipality.

J. P. THOMPSON,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.***ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.****NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 3rd July 1926.*

No. 313-H.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire :—

*TO BE COMPANIONS.**Civil Division.*

Doctor Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, Kt., C.I.E., Calcutta, Bengal.
The Honourable Saiyid Raza Ali, Member of the Council of State.

*TO BE MEMBERS.**Civil Division.*

George Herbert Cave, Esquire, late Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling Bengal.
John Creffield, Esquire, Inspector in charge of Government House, Calcutta, Bengal.

Mrs. Agnes Smith, Calcutta, Bengal.

J. P. THOMPSON,

*Political Secretary to the Government of India.***KNIGHTHOOD.****NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 3rd July 1926.*

No. 314H.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :

The Honourable Mr. Justice Philip Lindsay Buckland, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Colonel Gordon Risley Hearn, C.I.E., D.S.O., Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Bengal.

Walter Stuart James Willson, Esquire, M.L.A. (Retired Merchant), Bengal.

J. P. THOMPSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NOTIFICATION:

Simla, the 3rd July 1926.

No. 315-H.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Imperial Service Order :—

To be Companions.

* * * * *

Thomas Edward McCullagh, Esquire, Assistant Accounts Officer, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

* * * * *

James Rideout Belletty, Esquire, Registrar, Political and Appointment Departments, Bengal Secretariat, Bengal.

* * * * *

J. P. THOMPSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd July 1926.

No. 317-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

* * * * *

Miss Jessie Edith Smith, Principal, Kalimpong Girls' School and Training College, Darjeeling, Bengal.

* * * * *

J. P. THOMPSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1926.

No. 320-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaj-Kumar Jogindra Nath Ray, of Nator, Rajshahi, Bengal, the title of Maharaja, as a personal distinction.

No. 323-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulana Majid Ali, Head Maulvi, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta, Bengal, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.

No. 324-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Pandit Kamala Krishna Smrititirtha, Bhatpara, 24-Parganas, Bengal.

No. 328-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

The Honourable Maulvi Abdul Karim, Public Prosecutor and Chairman, District Board, Tippera, Bengal.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Ghaffar, Bengal Civil Service (Executive), Late Suburban Police Magistrate, Alipore, 24-Parganas, Bengal.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, Head Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta, Bengal.

Maulvi Muhammad Mahmud, Bengal Civil Service (Executive), Khas Mahal Certificate Officer, Bakarganj, Bengal.

No. 329-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Indu Bhushan Mallik, Zamindar and Chairman, Meherpur Municipality, Nadia, Bengal.
 Babu Harkissen Das Bhatler, Banker, Merchant and Landholder, Calcutta, Bengal.
 Babu Mahim Chandra Chaudhuri, Extra Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
 Rai Sahib Bijay Bihari Mukharji, Bengal Civil Service (Executive), Settlement Officer, Murshidabad-Birbhum Settlement, Bengal.
 Babu Parada Kinkar Mukharji, District and Sessions Judge (Retired), Bengal.
 Babu Jogendra Nath Singh Deo, Zamindar, Kuchiakol, Bankura, Bengal.
 Babu Gaur Gopal Ray, Talukdar, Bogra, Bengal.
 Babu Radhika Bhushan Ray, Zamindar, Pabna, Bengal.

* * * * *

Mr. Paresh Nath Mukerji, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R. Met. Soc. (Lon.), Personal Assistant to the Post-Master-General, Bengal and Assam, Officer on Special Duty in the Office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

No. 332-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad, officiating Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca, Division, Bengal.
 Maulvi Muhammad, Professor of Arabic, Islamic Intermediate College, Dacca, Bengal.
 Maulvi Tarip Muhammad, Chairman, Naogaon Local Board, Rajshahi, Bengal.
 Maulvi Aminuddin Ahmad, Talukdar and President of the Azimnagar union board, Dacca, Bengal.

No. 333-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Umesh Chandra Chanda, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, Bengal.
 Babu Binode Bihari Sadhu, Zamindar, Kapilmuni, Khulna, Bengal.
 Babu Sati Prasad Ganguli, Bengal Junior Civil Service, Revaluation Officer, Jessore, Bengal.
 Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh, Superintendent, Dacca Orphanage, and Secretary, Deaf and Dumb School, Dacca, Bengal.
 Babu Mahendra Nath Sinha, Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta Police, Calcutta, Bengal.
 Babu Rajendra Nath Basu, Inspector, Bengal Howrah, Police, Bengal.
 Babu Basanta Kumar Mukharji, Inspector, Bengal Police, Dacca, Bengal.
 Babu Madhu Sudan Basu, Talukdar and President, Chandrabar union board, Manikganj, Dacca, Bengal.
 Babu Umesh Chandra Dhar, Talukdar and President, Kaliganj union board, Dacca, Bengal.
 Babu Kshitish Chandra Datta, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Midnapore, Bengal.
 Babu Girindra Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Mukhtear, Madaripur, Faridpur, Bengal.
 Babu Priya Nath Saha, Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, Bengal.
 Panzu Magh Madbhar, Panzupara, Teahkhali, Khepupara, Bakarganj, Bengal.
 Babu Kali Prasanna Ray, Publicity Officer, Public Health Department, Bengal.

* * * * *

Mr. Sati Nath Palit, Assistant Audit Officer, East Indian Railway.
 Mr. Bepin Behary Sen, Treasurer, Calcutta Custom House.

* * * * *

Babu Kunja Behari Kundu, Assistant Surgeon, Assam-Bengal Railway.
 Mr. Charles Mathew Shome, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway.
 Babu Pasanta Kumar Maitra, Office of the Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

J. P. THOMPSON,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 7th July 1926.

No. F 17-3-26—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

“In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 15th day of June 1926, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Regulation I of Schedule IV to the said Rules, after the word “benefit” the words “to which he was not already entitled” shall be inserted.
And the said Rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been enacted as so amended.”

The 8th July 1926.

No. F. 18-20-26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following addition to those Rules, with effect from the 4th April, 1926 :—

In Schedule III, against Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branch under the heading “Central Services”, add—

Director of Wireless.

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

The 7th July 1926.

No. F. 140-25.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State in Council making an amendment in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 8th day of June 1926, hereby makes the following amendment to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, namely :—

There shall be substituted for the existing Rule 9 the following :—

- “9.—(1) Save in the case of a transaction conducted in good faith with a regular dealer, a Government servant of gazetted rank, who intends to transact any purchase sale or disposal by other means of moveable or immoveable property exceeding in value Rs. 200, with an Indian residing, possessing immoveable property or carrying on business within the station, district or other local limits for which such Government servant is appointed, shall declare his intention to the Commissioner of the Division or to such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. When the Government servant concerned is himself the Commissioner of the Division or the other officer appointed, he shall declare his intention to the Local Government. Any declaration shall state fully the circumstances, the price offered or demanded and, in the case of disposal otherwise than by sale, the method of disposal. Thereafter such Government servant shall act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Commissioner, the other officer appointed, or by the Local Government as the case may be.
- “(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), a Government servant of gazetted rank who is about to quit the station, district or other local limits for which he has been appointed may, without reference to any authority, dispose of any of his moveable property by circulating lists of it among the community generally or by causing it to be sold by public auction.”

The 8th July 1926.

No. F. 290-26-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, namely :—

1. In rule 6—

- (a) In sub-rule (1) after the words “other than” the words “a European constituency or” shall be inserted.
- (b) In clause (b) of sub-rule (1), for the words “Sikh or European” in both places where they occur, the words “or Sikh” shall be substituted.
- (c) After sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—
- “(2A). No person shall be eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Assembly to represent a European constituency, unless he is himself a European and his name is entered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of any other European constituency specified in Schedule I.”

2. In Schedule II—

- (a) In Part I after proviso (ii) to paragraph 7 the following shall be added, namely :—
- (iii) A European shall not be deemed to be disqualified to be an elector for the Madras (European) constituency by reason only of non-residence if he is employed in the constituency and his non-residence is due to absence on leave from such employment.”
- (b) In part III, paragraph 6 shall be renumbered as 6 (1) and after the said paragraph as re-numbered the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely :—
- “(2) A person shall be deemed to have a place of residence within the limits of the constituency if he—
- (a) ordinarily lives within those limits, or
- (b) maintains within those limits a dwelling house ready for occupation and occasionally occupies it.

Explanation :—A person may have a place of residence within the limits of more than one constituency at the same time”.

(c) In Part VIII after proviso (ii) to paragraph 3 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(iii) A European shall not be deemed to be disqualified to be an elector for the Assam (European) constituency by reason only of non-residence, if he is employed in the constituency and his non-residence is due to absence on leave from such employment”.

No. F. 290/26/25-3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 72A and 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Bengal Electoral Rules, namely :—

In Schedule II—

(1) Paragraph 5 shall be re-numbered as 5 (1), and in the said paragraph for the words “in the constituency” the words “in the Presidency” shall be substituted.

(2) After paragraph 5 (1) as re-numbered the following sub-paragraph shall be inserted, namely :—

(2) A person shall be deemed to have a place of residence within the limits of the Presidency if he—

(i) ordinarily lives within those limits, or

(ii) maintains within those limits a dwelling house ready for occupation and occasionally occupies it.

G. M. YOUNG,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th July 1926.

No. 35.—Mr. N. M. Ayyar, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Calcutta to Madras with effect from the 27th June 1926.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July 1926.

No. 341G.—With reference to notification No. 193G., dated the 3rd May 1926, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. C. J. Pizar as Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd June 1926.

No. E.-30.—The services of Mr. F. J. Waller, Executive Engineer, Punjab, were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for the period from the 20th April to the 15th May 1926.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 26th April 1926.

No. F.-290-25-8 & 9—I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Council of State Electoral Rules, namely :—

(a) After the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 5, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Provided, further, that if a resolution is passed by the Council of State after not less than one month's notice has been given of an intention to move such a resolution, recommending that the sex disqualification for election to the Council of State should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Governor General in Council shall make regulations providing that women, or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for election to the Council of State by reason only of their sex, if they are not so disqualified for election by a constituency of the Legislative Council of their province.”

(b) After the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 22, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Provided, further, that if a resolution has been passed by the Council of State for the removal of the sex disqualification in the manner provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 5, the Governor General in Council shall make regulations providing that women, or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified by reason only of their sex for nomination to the Council of State.”

No. F.-290/25/8 & 9—II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, namely :—

1. After the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 5, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“Provided, further, that if a resolution is passed by the Legislative Assembly after not less than one month's notice has been given of an intention to move such a resolution, recommending that the sex disqualification for election to the Legislative Assembly should be removed, either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Governor General in Council shall make regulations providing that women, or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified by reason only of their sex for election to the Legislative Assembly by the Delhi constituency or the Ajmer-Marwara constituency, and shall not be so disqualified for election by any other constituency if they are not so disqualified for election by a constituency of the Legislative Council of their province.”

2. In the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 7, after the words “provided further that”, the letter and brackets “(a)” shall be inserted, and to the said proviso the following shall be added, namely :—

“(b) if a resolution is passed by the Legislative Assembly after such notice as aforesaid, recommending that the sex disqualification for registration on the electoral roll of the Delhi constituency or the Ajmer-Marwara constituency should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Governor General in Council shall make regulations providing that women, or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration on such electoral roll by reason only of their sex.”

3. After the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 22, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“Provided, further, that if a resolution has been passed by the Legislative Assembly for the removal of the sex disqualification in the manner provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 5, the Governor General in Council shall make regulations providing that women, or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified by reason only of their sex for nomination to the Legislative Assembly.”

No. F.-290/25-V-Public—8 and 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 72A and 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Bengal Electoral Rules, namely :—

1. After the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 5, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“Provided, further, that if a resolution is passed by the Council after not less than one month's notice has been given of an intention to move such a resolution, recommending that the sex disqualification for election should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Local Government shall make regulations providing that women, or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for election by reason only of their sex.”

2. After the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 22, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“Provided, further, that if a resolution has been passed by the Council for the removal of the sex disqualification in the manner provided by sub-rule (1) of rule 5, the Local Government shall make regulations providing that women, or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for nomination by reason only of their sex.”

The 15th July 1926.

No. F.-290-29-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

(1) In Rule 31, for the words “the framing of proposals for expenditure in regard to transferred and reserved subjects” the words “the framing of proposals for the apportionment of funds between reserved and transferred departments, respectively, whether at the time of the preparation of the Budget or otherwise” shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-rule (1) of Rule 32, for the words "at the time of the preparation of the Budget" the words "at any time when proposals are to be framed for the apportionment of funds between reserved and transferred departments respectively", and for the words "the apportionment of funds between reserved and transferred departments respectively" the words "such apportionment" shall be substituted.

(3) For Rule 35, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"36. (1) In each Governor's province there shall be a Finance Department, controlled by a Member of the Executive Council, with a Financial Secretary, who shall be immediately subordinate to the Member.

(2) If the Minister so desire, the Governor shall, after consultation with the Ministers, appoint a Financial Adviser, whose duty it shall be to assist the Ministers in the preparation of proposals for expenditure, and generally to advise the Ministers in matters relating to finance.

(3) The Finance Department may delegate to the Financial Adviser all or any of the functions of the Finance Department specified in Rule 37 or referred to in any other rule contained in this Part and in relation to any function so delegated, references in this Part to the Finance Department shall be deemed to be references to the Financial Adviser."

G. M. YOUNG,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th July 1926.

PART B.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 913.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The Calcutta Battalion.

To be Lieutenant.

Stanley Sandlant Banks Dated 17th April 1926.

* * * * *

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July 1926.

No. 359-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 486-I., dated the 3rd October 1924, namely :—

In the Second Schedule to the said notification—

(i) Entry No. 3 relating to the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), entry No. 7 relating to the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881), and entry No. 8 relating to the Succession Certificate Act, 1889 (VII of 1889), shall be omitted.

(ii) After entry No. 18 relating to the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

1. Sections 11 and 57 and Schedule III shall be omitted.

19. The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).

2. For section 382 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“382. Where a certificate in the form of the eighth Schedule to this Act has been granted by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India, or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the Administration of the Governor-General in Council; or where a certificate has been granted to a subject of or resident within a Foreign State in the Agency by a Political Agent on the production by such subject or resident of a certificate granted to him by a State Court; or where a certificate so granted has been extended; the certificate shall if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court Fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as certificates granted or extended under this Act”.

No. 360-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, No. 5287, dated the 30th July 1906, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said notification—

(i) Entry No. II relating to the Succession (property Protection) Act, 1841 (XIX of 1841), entry No. XIII relating to the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), entry No. XV relating to the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, 1865 (XXI of 1865), entry No. XXXVI relating to the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881), and entry No. XLV relating to the Succession Certificate Act, 1889 (VII of 1889), shall be omitted.

(ii) After entry No. LXVIII relating to the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), as amended by Act XXIII of 1919, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

1. For the words “Collector” and “Court of Wards” wherever they occur, the words “Political Agent” shall be substituted.

LXIX. The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).

2. Sections 11 and 57 and Schedule III shall be omitted.

3. For section 382 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“382. Where a certificate in the form of the eighth Schedule to this Act has been granted by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India, or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the Administration of the Governor-General in Council; or where a certificate has been granted to a subject of or resident within a Foreign State in the Agency by a Political Agent on the production by such subject or resident of a certificate granted to him by a State Court; or where a certificate so granted has been extended; the certificate shall if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court Fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as certificates granted or extended under this Act”.

No. 361-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 487-I., dated the 3rd October 1924, namely :—

In the Second Schedule to the said notification—

(i) Entry No. 4 relating to the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), entry No. 11 relating to the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881), and entry No. 16 relating to the Succession Certificate Act, 1889 (VII of 1889), shall be omitted.

(ii) After entry No. 29 relating to the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

1. Sections 11 and 57 and Schedule III shall be omitted.

2. For section 382 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“382. Where a certificate in the form of the eighth Schedule to this Act has been granted by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India, or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the Administration of the Governor-General in Council; or where a certificate has been granted to a subject of or resident within a Foreign State in the Agency by a Political Agent on the production by such subject or resident of a certificate granted to him by a State Court; or where a certificate so granted has been extended; the certificate shall if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court Fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as certificates granted or extended under this Act”.

J. P. THOMPSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1926.

No. G. (B)-6 (6).—The following draft of further amendments to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th October 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council:—

Draft amendments.

1. In sub-regulation (c) of regulation 4, after the word "registration" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Together with such certificate the Inspecting Authority may furnish a memorandum of inspection book in Form I prepared in the manner prescribed by regulation 160 in respect of the inspection of the boiler during construction and the hydraulic test applied on completion."

2. To sub-regulation (d) of regulation 4, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where an Inspecting Authority furnishes a certificate in Form II together with a memorandum of inspection book in Form I in accordance with sub-regulation (c), the certificates prescribed under clauses (i) and (iii) need not be furnished to the Chief Inspector when application is made for registration of the boiler. But should any question arise in respect of the fitness of the boiler for the working pressure approved by the Inspecting Authority within a period of three years from the date of their certificate, the owner shall, if requested by the Chief Inspector, obtain and furnish the original documents specified in the said clauses."

3. In regulation 151 of the said Regulations after the word "Inspector" the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or Inspecting Officer."

4. In sub-regulation (a) of regulation 153 of the said Regulations, before the words "Every new boiler" the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (e) of regulation 155."

5. After sub-regulation (d) of regulation 155 of the said Regulations the following sub-regulation shall be inserted, namely :—

"(e) Where a certificate in Form II and a memorandum of inspection book in Form I are furnished by an Inspecting Authority in accordance with sub-regulation (c) of regulation 4, the Inspector shall, on receipt of an application for registration under section 7 (Y) of the Act, proceed to make such examination and measurement of the boiler as will satisfy him that the boiler is the one certified by the Inspecting Authority and that it has sustained no damage in transit, for which purpose he may, if he considers it necessary, subject the boiler to hydraulic test in accordance with regulation 153.

The Inspector shall, if he is satisfied with the condition of the boiler accept the particulars and approved working pressure entered in Form I by the Inspecting Authority as if they had been ascertained and entered by himself and shall issue a provisional order to enable the boiler to be worked.

He shall make such entries in respect of his examination of the boiler in the memorandum of inspection book as may be required and shall submit the book and Inspecting Authority's certificate and drawing of the boiler with his report to the Chief Inspector as prescribed under sub-regulation (d)."

EXPLOSIVES.

The 10th July, 1926.

No. M. 1217.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), is published, as required by section 18 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th September 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council :—

Draft amendment.

In clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rule 71 of the said Rules, for the words "for a period of seven days" the words "for a period not exceeding fifteen days" shall be substituted.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July, 1926.

No. F.-106-C.S.R.-26.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the majority of votes, at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 8th June 1926, hereby makes the following amendment of the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

At the end of clause (b) of rule 61 of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"unless it is a condition of such transfer that he will not return to military employment at the expiry of his tenure of the said or any subsequent post in civil employ."

And the said rule shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as though it had been made as so amended.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th July 1926.

No. F.-352-26.—Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallik, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 9th July 1926.

The 22nd July 1926.

No. F.-297-26.—Rai Dwarka Nath Chakravarti Bahadur took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 13th July 1926.

PUBLIC.

The 16th July 1926.

No. F.-290-18a-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45A and 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

In Schedule II to the Devolution Rules, after entry 11, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

“11A. Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, when the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject ; subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature”.

G. M. YOUNG,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th July 1926.

No. 2058 E.-I.—A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers will be held in November 1926. The exact date and place of examination and the number of vacancies to be filled will be notified hereafter.

2. The regulations for admission to the examination were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th July 1926. Copies of the regulations and of forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government or Administration enumerated below. Candidates from the province or territory shown against each Province or Administration should apply for copies to the Secretary to the Government or Administration concerned, as shown below :—

Assam	...	Secretary, Public Works Department	Assam.
Bengal	...	Ditto	Bengal Presidency and Sikkim.
Bihar and Orissa	...	Secretary, Irrigation Department, Railway Branch	Bihar and Orissa.
Bombay	...	Secretary, Public Works Department	Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad, Baroda and Kathiawar States.

Burma	...	Secretary, Finance Department	...	Burma.
Central Provinces	...	Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.	...	Central Provinces and Gwalior and Central India States.
Madras	...	Secretary, Public Works Department	...	Madras Presidency and Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, and States of the Madras Agency.
Punjab	...	Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Hydro-Electric Branches.	...	Punjab, Delhi Province, Kashmir and States of the Punjab Agency.
United Provinces	...	Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.	...	United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana States.
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.	...	North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

3. Applications must reach the Secretary to the Government or Administration concerned not later than the 28th August 1926. Candidates from Indian States, who are required to apply through their respective Darbars and Political Officers, should submit their application in sufficient time to reach the Secretary to the appropriate Government or Administration by the prescribed date.

4. Applications will not be considered from any person from whom the Secretary of the appropriate Province or Administration has not received, on or before the 28th August 1926, an application on the prescribed form. An allegation to the effect that an application form or a letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will not be considered. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk.

The 20th July 1926.

No. 2058E.-II.--A competitive examination for admission to the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways will be held in November 1926. The exact date and place of examination and the number of vacancies to be filled will be notified hereafter.

2. The regulations for admission to the examination were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th July 1926. Copies of the regulations and of forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government or Administration enumerated below. Candidates from the province or territory shown against each Province or Administration should apply for copies to the Secretary to the Government or Administration concerned, as shown below :—

Assam	...	Secretary, Public Works Department	...	Assam.
Bengal	...	Ditto	...	Bengal Presidency and Sikkim.
Bihar and Orissa	...	Secretary, Irrigation Department, Railway Branch	...	Bihar and Orissa.
Bombay	...	Secretary, Public Works Department	...	Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad, Baroda and Kathiawar States.
Burma	...	Secretary, Finance Department	...	Burma.
Central Provinces	...	Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch	...	Central Provinces and Gwalior and Central India States.
Madras	...	Secretary, Public Works Department	...	Madras Presidency and Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and States of the Madras Agency.
Punjab	...	Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Hydro-Electric Branches	...	Punjab, Delhi Province, Kashmir and States of the Punjab Agency.
United Provinces	...	Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch	...	United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana States.
North-West Frontier Province	...	Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner	...	North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

3. Applications must reach the Secretary to the Government or Administration concerned not later than the 28th August 1926. Candidates from Indian States, who are required to apply through their respective Darbars and Political Officers, should submit their application in sufficient time to reach the Secretary to the appropriate Government or Administration by the prescribed date.

4. Applications will not be considered from any person from whom the Secretary of the appropriate Province or Administration has not received, on or before the 28th August 1926, an application on the prescribed form. An allegation to the effect that an application form or a letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will not be considered. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk.

P. H. MAFLIN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 15th July 1926.

No. 2058 E.—The Royal Commission of Public Services in India presided over by Viscount Lee of Fareham recommended in regard to the State Railway Superior Services that the extension of the existing training facilities should be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible in order that recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the Railway Departments as a whole, the remaining 25 per cent. being recruited in England.

2. With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India the Government of India have accepted this recommendation and have framed rules regulating recruitment and training in India which are reproduced in Annexures A, B and C to this Resolution.

3. The Superior Railway Services consist of—

(1) The Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

(2) The Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, including the following branches:—

(a) Transportation (Traffic),

(d) Commercial,

(b) Transportation (Power),

(e) Stores,

(c) Mechanical Engineering,

and certain specialist branches.

4. The annexures contain the rules for recruitment and training for the above services except in the case of the Stores Branch, vacancies in which will be filled in future by selection from the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Mechanical Engineering Branch of the Superior Revenue Establishment.

5. It has been decided that recruitment in India will be confined to persons of Asiatic domicile and in England to persons of non-Asiatic domicile, with immediate effect in all branches except in the case of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, where this rule will have effect from 1927 and in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) branches where it will have effect from 1933. The reason for this in the two latter cases is that the training requisite extends over seven years, and that it will, therefore, not be until 1933 that the scheme will provide the requisite number of officers.

6. The rules now published will come into force at once, and as soon as the necessary preliminary arrangements have been made dates will be notified by which applications must be submitted for appointment to the various branches.

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, Minor Local Governments, and the Agents of State and Company Railways noted below:—

Government of India, Home Department.

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

The Governments of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces, Madras, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi Province, and Coorg.

The Agents, North-Western, East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Great Indian Peninsula, Assam-Bengal, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Bengal-Nagpur, Burma, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Bengal and North-Western, Rohilkhund and Kumaon, and South Indian Railways.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

P. H. MAFLIN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

ANNEXURE A.

Regulations for the recruitment in India for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

1. The permanent establishment of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers is recruited from the following sources :—

- (1) Officers of Royal Engineers.
- (2) Persons of non-Asiatic domicile appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (3) Persons of Indian domicile appointed by the Government of India after competitive examinations held in India.
- (4) Promotion of specially qualified officers of the Provincial Engineering Service and Engineering subordinates.
- (5) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

2. Every candidate for the competitive examination held in India, must be British subject of Indian domicile :

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered as eligible.

If a candidate (who is eligible under this rule) or his father or his mother were not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, the father must, at the time of the candidate's birth, have been a British subject or a ruler or subject of a State in India ; and if alive, must be, or if dead, must have continued to be, until his death, a British subject or ruler or subject of a State in India.

3. Candidates must produce evidence that they either—

- (1) hold the Engineering Certificate of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee ; or
- (2) have passed the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineer (India) ; or
- (3) hold the Engineering degree of an Indian University, which is accepted by the Institute of Engineers (India) as exempting from the Associate Membership examination (see Appendix I) ; or
- (4) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the British Universities mentioned in Appendix II ; or
- (5) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers ; or
- (6) have passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering ; or
- (7) have passed the Associateship examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering.

4. Candidates must be over 21 and not more than 25 years of age on the 1st of August of the year in which the examination is held. They must also be of good moral character, and sound bodily health, and in the opinion of the Provincial Quota Committee (see rule 6 below) in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

5. A candidate desiring to be admitted to the competitive examination shall apply to the Chief Secretary or Secretary of the Provincial or Local Administration (enumerated in rule 10 below) in which province or region his parents reside at the time of the application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a University only, for a like period :

Provided that persons resident in a State in India shall apply through their Durbars to the Political Officer concerned who will forward their applications to the Provincial or Local Administration to which the State is attached for purposes of these regulations.

6. Application shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

7. No candidate shall make more than one application in any year ; but a candidate for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers may also apply for permission to appear at the competitive examination for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

8. No. candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination unless he has been selected by the Quota Committee of his province or region.

9. Each Provincial or Local Administration will appoint a Quota Committee for the selection of candidates from among applicants from its territory or States attached to it for purposes of these regulations. The Railway Board will nominate an officer of a local railway to serve as an *ex-officio* member on each of these Quota Committees, and in provinces or administrations to which States in India have been attached, the Provincial Government or Administration will arrange to see that such States are represented on the Committees through an officer of the Political Department.

The decision of the Quota Committee will be final.

10. Ordinarily 10 candidates will be allowed to compete at the examination for each vacancy. The total number of candidates, according to the number of vacancies in a year, will be distributed amongst the several provinces or regions according to the percentage shown below :—

Assam	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal (including Sikkim)	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bombay (including Hyderabad, Baroda and Kathiawar States)	...	...	...	...	...	13
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	6
Central Provinces (including Gwalior and Central India States)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Madras (including Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and the States of the Madras Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	17
Punjab (including Delhi Province, Kashmir, and the States of the Punjab Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	11
United Provinces (including Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana States)	...	...	...	...	...	16
North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	2

The number to be allotted to each region, worked out according to the above proportion, will be rounded off to the nearest number, fractions of half and over being taken as 1, and smaller fractions ignored, provided that the number to be selected by a Quota Committee will in no case be less than one.

11. *Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for selection. Spontaneous recommendations from persons, who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the University, or otherwise, will be disregarded.*

12. Candidates selected by the Quota Committees will be required to appear for examination before a Medical Board and to obtain a certificate of physical fitness for employment in outdoor service. Candidates disqualified by the Medical Board will not be permitted to appear at the examination.

13. A candidate will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application, and a candidate, permitted to appear at the examination, will pay a further fee of Rs. 50.

14. The competitive examination will be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.

15. The syllabus for the examination is detailed in Appendix III.

16. Arrangements for the conduct of the examination will be made by the Public Service Commission.

In subjects, which are common to the competitive examinations for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, candidates for both the examinations will be required to undergo the same examination.

17. Of the total number of vacancies in a year, to be filled in India by direct recruitment, two-thirds will be filled on the results of the competitive examination, provided that number of candidates is declared by the Public Service Commission as having qualified by examination. The remaining one-third vacancies will be reserved by the Government of India to redress, so far as may be necessary, marked communal inequalities, and any appointments, which it may be necessary to make on these grounds, shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, after consultation with the Public Service

Commission, by direct nomination from among candidates who have attained the qualifying standard at the examination. Such vacancies among the one-third reserved as may not be required for the redress of communal inequalities, or for which duly qualified candidates for direct nomination may not be forthcoming, shall be filled in the direct order of merit in which the candidates passed the examination.

NOTE.—Certain appointments in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers were formerly guaranteed to the students of some of the Engineering Colleges. The guarantee has for the future been withdrawn, but to protect the interests of the students who were in the Colleges when the changes were introduced, the guarantee system will be continued until 1928. The number of vacancies in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers to be recruited for under these regulations will up to that year be reduced by the number of appointments guaranteed.

18. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Public Service Commission to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be selected candidates for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, provided that the Government of India are satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified, the Government of India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not; in the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be the selected candidate.

If a candidate, having been nominated by the Quota Committee as a candidate for both the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, is a selected candidate for both, he shall be treated as a selected candidate for that service or department only for which he expressed a preference at the time of his application.

19. (a) Candidates selected for appointment under Rule 18 will be appointed as probationers on an agreement for three years in the first instance and will, during the period of their probation, draw an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem in the first year, Rs. 350 in the second year and Rs. 400 in the third year of service, subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation. All the men appointed will, during the period of their probation, be required to undergo practical training of one year on a State Railway, including six months in a Railway Workshop and a further six months on construction or survey, as indicated in Appendix IV.

(b) At the conclusion of the probationary period all probationers who are favourably reported on will be required to undergo a final practical examination, which will include tests in levelling, surveying, practical design and setting out of work, the manufacture and use of materials, analysis of rates, drawing, estimating and riding, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers on pay of Rs. 475. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

(c) Candidates, who may in accordance with Rule 17 be appointed by the Government of India by direct nomination, will be appointed on the same conditions as regards pay, training and confirmation as in clauses (a) and (b).

20. Probationers will be required to pass a riding test within two years of appointment.

21. Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu by the Preliminary Standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment, beyond the first, during the period of probation. Probationers whose vernacular is Urdu may be exempted from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

22. Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, recruited under these regulations, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide. They will also be eligible for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service. A summary of the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund and the Gratuity Rules will be found in Appendix V.

23. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments and seniority will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in Appendix VI.

24. Leave rules applicable to State Railway officers are under revision. Officers recruited under these regulations will, pending the revision of the rules, be entitled to leave under the existing rules, but the revised rules will apply to them when they are brought into force.

25. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India.

26. Officers recruited for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State must, as one of the qualifications for their appointment, have undergone at least one full year's practical training before selection, while the officers recruited in India will obtain that training after appointment. In the circumstances officers recruited in the United Kingdom will be given one year's seniority over those recruited in India.

27. The Government of India reserve the right of assigning to the R. E. officers recruited for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, under the rules laid down by the Secretary of State, and to officers promoted from the subordinate ranks, positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES WHICH ARE ACCEPTED BY THE INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) AS EXEMPTING FROM THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION.

- B. E. of Bombay University.
- B. E. of Calcutta University (College of Engineering, Sibpur).
- B. E. of Madras University.
- B. Sc. (Engineering), Benares Hindu University.

NOTE.—The above list is liable to be altered from time to time.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY DEGREES WHICH WILL BE RECOGNISED FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

- Oxford*.—B. A. with Honours, in the Engineering Science Final Honours School.
- Cambridge*.—B. A. with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos.
- St. Andrews*.—B. Sc. in Engineering.
- Glasgow*.—B. Sc. in Engineering.
- Edinburgh*.—B. Sc. in Engineering.
- Dublin*.—B. A. I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).
- Durham*.—B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).
- London*.—B. Sc. (Internal degree) in Engineering, Ordinary or with Honours [not including the B. Sc. in Engineering (Mining) or the B. Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)]. The External degree is also accepted to the same extent, provided it is recognised by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from Sections A and B of the A. M. I. C. E. examination.
- Victoria University (Manchester)*.—B. Sc. with Honours in Engineering, B. Sc. Technical in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).
- Birmingham*.—B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).
- Liverpool*.—B. Engineering in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).
- Leeds*.—B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).
- Sheffield*.—B. Engineering in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a first class in the Final Examination).
- Bristol*.—B. Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).
- University of Wales*.—B. Sc. (in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering).
- National University of Ireland*.—B. E.
- Queen's University, Belfast*.—B. Sc. in Engineering.

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not however apply to Indians, who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III.

SYLLABUS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

Section (a)—General.

- (1) *English Essay*.—A choice of several subjects of a general character will be given. *Full marks—100.*
- (2) *Present day*.—The paper on "present day" will consist of a liberal choice of questions on contemporary subjects—social, economic, constitutional, etc. The object is to test the width of interest and powers of observation of the candidate. *Full marks—100.*
- (3) *Viva Voce* *Full marks—100.*

*Section (b)—Technical.**(i) Compulsory—*

- (1) *Applied Mathematics* *Full marks—100.*
- (2) *Applied Mechanics* (including strength of Materials and Theory of Structures). *Full marks—100.*

(ii) Optional—

Not more than two of the following :— *Full marks—100 for each subject.*

- (1) *Physics* (including Electricity and Magnetism).
- (2) *Chemistry and Metallurgy.*
- (3) *Prime Movers.*
- (4) *Hydraulics and Hydraulic machines.*
- (5) *Construction—*
 - (a) *Building materials.*
 - (b) *Design of structures.*
 - (c) *General principles governing the design of railways, roads, harbours and other works.*
- (6) *Surveying.*
- (7) *Sanitary engineering and water-supply.*

The standard of knowledge required in the Technical subjects Section (b)—both compulsory and optional—will correspond to that for the degree of B. E. of Indian Universities.

A candidate will not be considered as qualified unless he attains a minimum standard in each of the subjects in which he is examined.

APPENDIX IV.

COURSE OF TRAINING PRESCRIBED FOR PROBATIONERS OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

Length of Course—One year.

- (1) Six months in a Railway Workshop of which six weeks should be in a Signal Shop.
- (2) The next six months on Construction or Survey.

NOTE.—The courses of the training specified above are liable to be altered from time to time as circumstances require or experience indicates.

APPENDIX V.

PROVIDENT FUND AND GRATUITIES.

The following is a summary of the rules relating to Provident Fund and Gratuities applicable to officers appointed to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

Provident Fund.—The State Railway Provident Fund is established on the following basis :—

- (i) Every officer is required to subscribe to the Provident Fund at a uniform monthly rate of one-twelfth of emoluments, to which is added half-yearly a bonus at the rate of 100 per cent. of an officer's subscriptions for the half year.

- (ii) Compound interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum is allowed on the officer's subscription and bonus. This rate is subject to reconsideration, should the rates at which the Government of India borrow undergo modification, six months' notice being given to members before any alteration is made.
- (iii) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is paid to him on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

Gratuities.—Officers of Indian State Railways are also eligible on retirement, at the discretion of the Railway Board, for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service, on the following conditions:—

- (a) Completion of 30 years' service; or
 (b) Attainment of the age of 50 years; or
 (c) Retirement on account of permanent incapacity due to bodily or mental infirmity; or
 (d) Abolition of appointment due to a reduction of establishment, if other suitable employment cannot be found for the officer.

The amount of gratuity admissible is as follows:—

- (a) For service not exceeding 18 years, half a month's pay for each year of service, subject to a maximum of six months' pay;
 (b) For service in excess of 18 years, six months' pay *plus* half a month's pay for each year after the eighteenth, subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less.

In case of an officer's death while in service, the gratuity is paid to his widow or children dependent on him.

APPENDIX VI.

PARTICULARS AS TO PAY OF OFFICERS OF INDIAN DOMICILE OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

1. The various ranks of the department are at present as follows:—

Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers.

Year of service.	Pay.	
	Junior scale.	Senior scale.
	Rs.	Rs.
1st	200	...
2nd	350	...
3rd	400	...
4th	475	...
5th	525	625
6th	525	625
7th	575	675
8th	625	725
9th	625	725
10th	675	775
(Efficiency Bar here.)		
11th	725	825
12th	775	875
13th	825	925
14th	875	975
15th	925	1,025
16th	975	1,025
17th	...	1,075
(Efficiency Bar here.)		
18th	...	1,125
19th	...	1,175
20th	...	1,225
21st	...	1,275
22nd	...	1,275
23rd	...	1,325
24th	...	1,325
25th and over	...	1,375.

Administrative officers.

	Rs.
Deputy Chief Engineers ...	1,750—100—2,150
Chief Engineers ...	2,750—125—3,000

2. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with rules of the department.

3. Pay will be drawn according to the junior scale, except when an officer is holding a charge which is declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer will, however, draw more than the pay of the tenth year of service on the junior scale, unless the Agent is satisfied that he is fit to hold a charge carrying the senior scale of pay.

4. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges which have been declared to carry the senior scale of pay.

No officer on the senior scale of pay will draw more than the pay of the 17th year of service, unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fit for further promotion.

5. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

6. Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers are also eligible for appointment to the administrative posts in the Transportation Department, as also in the Agency and the Division.

ANNEXURE B.

Regulations for recruitment in India for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

1. The permanent establishment of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is recruited from the following sources:—

- (1) Officers of Royal Engineers.
- (2) Persons of non-Asiatic domicile appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (3) Persons of Indian domicile appointed by the Government of India after competitive examinations held in India.
- (4) Promotion of specially qualified officers of the Local Traffic Service and subordinates of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.
- (5) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

2. Every candidate for the competitive examination held in India, must be a British subject of Indian domicile:

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered as eligible.

If a candidate (who is eligible under this rule) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, the father must, at the time of the candidate's birth, have been a British subject or a ruler or subject of a State in India; and if alive, must be, or if dead, must have continued to be, until his death, a British subject or ruler or subject of a State in India.

3. Candidates must produce evidence that they either—

- (1) hold a degree of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force; or
- (2) hold an Engineering or Science degree of any teaching University in the United Kingdom, granted after not less than three years' study in that University; or
- (3) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers; or
- (4) possess the Engineering certificate of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee; or
- (5) have passed the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or
- (6) have passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (7) have passed the Associateship examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering:

Provided that no degree or certificate will qualify in this behalf unless it included among the subjects of study or examination one or more of the following subjects :—

- (a) Applied Mathematics.
- (b) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism).
- (c) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures).
- (d) Prime movers.

NOTE 1.—For the examinations to be held in the years 1926 and 1927, candidates who have obtained Railway Traffic training in the United Kingdom for not less than two years will be eligible for admission to the competitive examination, although they may not possess any of the qualifications required under this rule, provided they fulfil the conditions and requirements of the other rules in these regulations.

NOTE 2.—The condition that the degree has been granted after not less than three years' study prescribed in clause (2) will not apply to candidates who, having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, have taken the degree of a British University in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

4. Candidates must be over 21 and not more than 25 years of age on the 1st August of the year in which the examination is held. They must also be of good moral character, and sound bodily health, and in the opinion of the Provincial Quota Committee (see Rule 9 below) in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Superior Revenue Establishment of the State Railways.

5. A candidate desiring to be admitted to the competitive examination shall apply to the Chief Secretary or Secretary of the Provincial or Local Administration (enumerated in rule 10 below) in which province or region his parents reside at the time of the application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a University only, for a like period:

Provided that persons resident in a State in India shall apply through their Durbars to the Political Officer concerned who will forward their applications to the Provincial or Local Administration to which the State is attached for purposes of these regulations.

6. Application shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

7. No candidate shall make more than one application in any year; but a candidate, for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, may, if he is qualified under the regulations, also apply for permission to appear at the competitive examination for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

8. No candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination unless he has been selected by a Quota Committee.

9. Each Provincial or Local Administration will appoint a Quota Committee for the selection of candidates from among applicants from its territory or States attached to it for purposes of these regulations. The Railway Board will nominate an officer of a local railway to serve as an *ex-officio* member on each of these Quota Committees, and in provinces or administrations to which States in India have been attached, the Provincial Government or Administration will arrange to see that such States are represented on the Committees through an officer of the Political Department.

The decision of the Quota Committee will be final.

10. Ordinarily 10 candidates will be allowed to compete at the examination for each vacancy. The total number of candidates, according to the number of vacancies in a year, will be distributed amongst the several provinces or regions according to the percentage shown below :—

Assam	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal (including Sikkim)	...	...	...	...	15
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	10
Bombay (including Hyderabad, Baroda and Kathiawar States)	...	...	...	...	13
Burma	...	...	...	...	6
Central Provinces (including Gwalior and Central India States)	...	...	...	...	7
Madras (including Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and the States of Madras Agency)	...	...	...	...	17
Punjab (including Delhi Province, Kashmir, and the State of the Punjab Agency)	...	...	...	...	11
United Provinces (including Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana States)	...	...	...	...	16
North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	2

The number, to be allotted to each region, worked out according to the above proportion, will be rounded off to the nearest number, fractions of half and over being taken as one, and smaller fractions ignored, provided that the number to be selected by a Quota Committee will in no case be less than one.

11. *Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for selection. Spontaneous recommendations from persons, who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at University, or otherwise, will be disregarded.*

12. Candidates selected by the Quota Committees will be required to appear for examination before a Medical Board and to obtain a certificate of physical fitness for employment in outdoor service. Candidates disqualified by the Medical Board will not be permitted to appear at the examination.

13. A candidate will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application, and a candidate permitted to appear at the examination will pay a further fee of Rs. 50.

14. The competitive examination will be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.

15. The syllabus for the examination is detailed in Appendix I.

16. Arrangements for the conduct of the examination will be made by the Public Service Commission.

In subjects, which are common to the competitive examinations for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, candidates for both the examinations will be required to undergo the same examination.

17. Of the total number of vacancies in a year, to be filled in India by direct recruitment, two-thirds will be filled on the results of the competitive examination, provided that number of candidates is declared by the Public Service Commission as having qualified by examination. The remaining one-third vacancies will be reserved by the Government of India to redress so far as may be necessary, marked communal inequalities, and any appointments, which it may be necessary to make on these grounds, shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, after consultation with the Public Service Commission, by direct nomination. From among candidates who have attained the qualifying standard at the examination. Such vacancies among the one-third reserved as may not be required for the redress of communal inequalities, or for which duly qualified candidates for direct nomination may not be forthcoming, shall be filled in the direct order of merit in which the candidates passed the examination.

18. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Public Service Commission to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be selected candidates for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, provided that the Government of India are satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified, the Government of India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not; in the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be the selected candidate.

If a candidate, having been nominated by the Quota Committee as a candidate for both the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, is a selected candidate for both, he shall be treated as a selected candidate for that service or department only for which he expressed a preference at the time of his application.

19. (a) Candidates selected for appointment under Rule 18 will be appointed as probationers on an agreement for three years in the first instance and will, during the period of their probation, draw an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem in the first year, Rs. 350 in the second year and Rs. 400 in the third year of service, subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation. All the men appointed will, during the period of their probation, be required to undergo training, which will comprise courses at the Railway School/College of Transportation alternating with practical work on Railways. Full details of the course of training will be found in Appendix II.

NOTE.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce, at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous suitable training or experience either in the United Kingdom or India.

(b) At the conclusion of the course of training probationers will be required to undergo written and oral tests in the subjects in which they have been trained, and, if they are successful and well reported on, they will be confirmed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on pay of Rs. 450. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

(c) Candidates who may in accordance with Rule 17 be appointed by the Government of India by direct nomination, will be appointed on the same conditions as regards pay, training and confirmation as in clauses (a) and (b).

20. Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu by the Preliminary Standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment, beyond the first, during the period of their probation. Probationers whose vernacular is Urdu may be exempted from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

21. Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, recruited under these regulations, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide. They will also be eligible for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service. A summary of the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund and the Gratuity Rules will be found in Appendix III.

22. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments and seniority will also count from that date. Particulars as to pay are contained in Appendix IV.

23. Leave rules applicable to State Railway officers are under revision. Officers recruited under these regulations will, pending the revision of the rules, be entitled to leave under the existing rules, but the revised rules will apply to them when they are brought into force.

24. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India.

25. The Government of India reserve the right of assigning to the R. E. officers [under the rules laid down by the Secretary of State] recruited for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and to officers promoted from the subordinate ranks, positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

APPENDIX I.

SYLLABUS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES FOR TRANSPORTATION (TRAFFIC) AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Section (a).—Compulsory (to be taken by all candidates).

- (1) *English Essay*.—A choice of several subjects of a general character will be given ... Full marks 100.
- (2) *Present day*.—The paper on present day will consist of a liberal choice of questions on contemporary subjects—social, economic, constitutional, etc. The object is to test the width of interest and powers of observation of the candidate ... Full marks 100.
- (3) *Viva Voce* ... Full marks 100.

Section (b).—Optional.

Not more than two of the following :— ... Full marks 200 for each subject

- (1) Applied Mathematics.
- (2) Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials and Theory of Structures).
- (3) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism).
- (4) Prime movers.

The standard of knowledge required in the optional subjects will correspond to that for the degree of B. Sc. or B. E. of Indian Universities.

A candidate will not be considered as qualified unless he attains a minimum standard in each of the subjects in which he is examined.

NOTE.—In the case of students admitted, under Note 1 to Rule 3 of these regulations, to the examination to be held in the year 1926, the following subjects will be substituted for the subjects under section (b) Optional—

- (1) Practical Railway Working.
- (2) Railway Economics.

Candidates will be required to take up both the subjects for examination.

APPENDIX II.

COURSES OF TRAINING PRESCRIBED FOR PROBATIONERS IN THE TRANSPORTATION (TRAFFIC) AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Length of Course—three years.

1. Course in guard's duties, lectures on the Locomotive and general lectures on Railway Working, and Signalling and Telegraph Traffic Working. The course to be held at an Area School	...	...	3 months
2. Actual working as a guard with full responsibilities after having been passed as capable by the appropriate railway officials	...	...	3 "
3. Course at Railway School-College of Transportation on A. S. M.'s duties, including Signalling, and Telegraph Traffic Working, with lectures on railway organisation and general railway subjects	...	...	3 "
4. Responsible charge as A. S. M. of a station with separate signalling staff, after having been passed as fit to take up the charge by the appropriate railway officials	...	...	3 "
5. Further course at Railway School-College of Transportation of A. S. M. and S. M.'s duties including lectures on the Vacuum Brake, Interlocking and Statistics	...	...	2 "
6. Responsible charge as S. M. of a way-side station after having been passed as capable by the appropriate railway officials	...	...	3 "
7. A course of training in the duties of Assistant Train Controller	...	...	2 "
8. A course of training in the actual duties of Yard Foreman	...	...	3 "
9. A course of training in the duties of Assistant Station Superintendent at a large station	...	...	2 "
10. Work in all the sections of a Divisional Office	...	...	5 "
11. Acting as Assistant to the Assistant Loco. Foreman of a large engine-changing station	...	...	2 "
12. Work in the Train and Time Table section at the Headquarters of a Railway	...	...	3 "
13. Working as Claims Investigator and Tracer and in Commercial office	...	...	2 "
Total			36 "

Examinations will be held at the close of courses and at intervals during the three years.

NOTE.—The courses of training specified above are liable to change from time to time as circumstances require or experience indicates.

APPENDIX III.

PROVIDENT FUND AND GRATUITIES.

The following is a summary of the rules relating to Provident Fund and Gratuities applicable to officers appointed to the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Provident Fund.—The State Railway Provident Fund is established on the following basis:—

- (i) Every officer is required to subscribe to the Provident Fund at a uniform monthly rate of one-twelfth of emoluments, to which is added half yearly a bonus at the rate of 100 per cent. of an officer's subscriptions for the half year.
- (ii) Compound interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum is allowed on the officer's subscription and bonus. This rate is subject to reconsideration should the rates at which the Government of India borrow, undergo modification, six months' notice being given to members before any alteration is made.
- (iii) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is paid to him on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

Gratuities.—Officers of Indian State Railways are also eligible on retirement, at the discretion of the Railway Board, for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service, on the following conditions:—

- (a) Completion of 30 years' service, or
- (b) Attainment of the age of 50 years, or
- (c) Retirement on account of permanent incapacity due to bodily or mental infirmity, or
- (d) Abolition of appointment due to a reduction of establishment, if other suitable employment cannot be found for the officer.

The amount of gratuity admissible is as follows:—

- (a) For service not exceeding 18 years, half a month's pay for each year of service, subject to a maximum of six months' pay;
- (b) For service in excess of 18 years, six months' pay *plus* half a month's pay for each year after the eighteenth, subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less.

In case of an officer's death while in service, the gratuity is paid to his widow or children dependent on him.

APPENDIX IV.

PARTICULARS AS TO PAY OF OFFICERS OF INDIAN DOMICILE OF THE TRANSPORTATION (TRAFFIC) AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

1. The various ranks of the department are at present as follows:—

Executive officers on Senior and Junior scales of pay.

Year of Service.					Pay.	
					Junior scale.	Senior scale.
					Rs.	Rs.
1st	...	...	...	...	300	...
2nd	...	...	...	...	350	...
3rd	...	...	...	...	400	...
4th	...	...	...	...	450	550
5th	...	...	...	...	450	550
6th	...	...	...	...	500	600
7th	...	...	...	...	550	650
8th	...	...	...	...	550	650
9th	...	...	...	...	600	700
(Efficiency bar here.)						
10th	...	...	...	...	650	750
11th	...	...	...	...	700	800
12th	...	...	...	...	750	850
13th	...	...	...	...	800	900
14th	...	...	...	...	850	950
15th	...	...	...	...	900	950
16th	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
(Efficiency bar here.)						
17th	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
18th	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
19th	...	...	...	...	...	1,150
20th	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
21st	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
22nd	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
23rd	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
24th and over	...	...	...	...	...	1,300

Junior Administrative Officers.

Deputy Chief Operating Superintendent, East India Railway and North Western Railway	...	Rs. 1,750—50—2,000.
Deputy Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway and North Western Railway	...	
Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	
Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Class I, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	
Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Class II, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	Rs. 1,600—50—1,700.
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	
Personal Assistant to Chief Transportation Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	

Senior Administrative Officers.

Chief Operating Superintendent, East Indian Railway and North Western Railway	...	Rs. 2,750—125—3,000.
Chief Transportation Superintendent, and Chief Commercial Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	Rs. 2,500—125—2,750.
Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway	...	Rs. 2,500.
Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway	...	Rs. 2,300—100—2,500.
Chief Commercial Manager, North-Western Railway	...	Rs. 2,250.

2. The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

3. Pay will be drawn according to the junior scale, except when an officer is holding a charge which is declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer will, however, draw more than the pay of the ninth year of service on the junior scale, unless the Agent is satisfied that he is fit to hold a charge carrying the senior scale of pay.

4. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges which have been declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer on the senior scale of pay will draw more than the pay of the 16th year of service, unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fit for further promotion.

5. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection by the Railway Board; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

6. The administrative appointments in the Transportation (Traffic) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Power) Department.

7. The administrative appointments are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial or Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint, at their discretion, an officer of any department or Railway to any of these posts.

8. Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the Agency and the Divisions.

ANNEXURE C.

Regulations for the recruitment in India for the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) departments of Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

1. The permanent establishment of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is recruited from the following sources:—

- (1) Persons of non-Asiatic domicile appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (2) Persons of Indian domicile appointed by the Government of India by selection in India.
- (3) Promotion of specially qualified subordinates of the Mechanical Engineering or Transportation (Power) departments.
- (4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

NOTE.—These regulations provide for a seven years' training to Indians appointed in India. Although recruitment will be made under clause (2) above with effect from 1926, the officers will not be available for employment before 7 years, i.e., before 1933, and during this period requirements of the departments will be met by recruitment under clauses (3) and (4) and by recruitment of persons of non-Asiatic or Indian domicile by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.

2. Every candidate for selection in India must be a British subject of Indian domicile.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under section 96 A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by Section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered as eligible.

If a candidate (who is eligible under this rule) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, the father must, at the time of the candidate's birth, have been a British subject or a ruler or subject of a State in India; and if alive, must be, or if dead, must have continued to be, until his death, a British subject or ruler or subject of a State in India.

3. Candidates must produce evidence that they have passed the Intermediate examination in Science or Arts of any Indian University incorporated by law or the Senior Cambridge Examination.

4. Candidates must not be over 19 years of age on the 1st of January of the year in which the selection is made. They must also be of good moral character and sound bodily health, and in the opinion of the Provincial Quota Committee (see Rule 9 below) in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

5. A candidate desiring to be admitted to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways shall apply to the Chief Secretary or Secretary of the Provincial or Local Administration (enumerated in Rule 10 below) in which province or region his parents reside at the time of the application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a University only, for a like period.

Provided that persons resident in a State in India shall apply through their Durbars to the Political Officer concerned who will forward their applications to the Provincial or Local Administration to which the State is attached for purposes of these regulations.

6. Application shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

7. No candidate shall make more than one application in any year.

8. No candidate shall be eligible for final selection for appointment unless he has been selected by a Quota Committee.

9. Each Provincial or Local Administration will appoint a Quota Committee for the selection of candidates from among applicants from its territory or States attached to it for purposes of these regulations. The Railway Board will nominate an officer of a local railway to serve as an *ex-officio* member on each of these Quota Committees, and in provinces or administrations to which States in India have been attached, the Provincial Government or Administration will arrange to see that such States are represented on the Committees through an officer of the Political Department.

The decision of the Quota Committee will be final.

10. Ordinarily 20 candidates will be selected by all the Quota Committees for each vacancy. The total number of candidates, according to the number of vacancies in a year, will be distributed amongst the several provinces or regions according to the percentage shown below :—

Assam	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal (including Sikkim)	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bombay (including Hyderabad, Baroda and Kathiawar States)	...	...	...	...	...	13
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	6
Central Provinces (including Gwalior and Central India States)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Madras (including Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and the States of the Madras Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	17
Punjab (including Delhi Province, Kashmir, and the States of the Punjab Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	11
United Provinces (including Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana States)	...	...	...	...	...	16
North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	2

The number to be allotted to each region, worked out according to the above proportion, will be rounded off to the nearest number fractions of half and over being taken as 1, and smaller fractions ignored, provided that the number to be selected by a Quota Committee will in no case be less than one.

11. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for selection. Spontaneous recommendations from persons, who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the University, or otherwise, will be disregarded.

12. Candidates selected by the Quota Committees will be required to appear for examination before a Medical Board and to obtain a certificate of physical fitness for employment in outdoor service. Candidates disqualified by the Medical Board will not be eligible for final selection for appointment.

13. A candidate will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application.

14. From the candidates selected by the Quota Committees the Public Service Commission will select the candidates they consider to be qualified and place these selected candidates in order of merit.

To enable the Public Service Commission to carry out these functions it will be necessary for candidates to appear before them for interview and for a short examination to test their general knowledge.

The number of candidates to be finally selected will be twice the number of vacancies provided that the Government of India are satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate be disqualified, the Government of India will determine whether another candidate should be selected in his place or not; in the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, will be selected.

15. Of the total number of candidates to be selected, two-thirds will be selected in the strict order of merit awarded by the Public Service Commission, provided that number of candidates is declared by the Public Service Commission as properly qualified for selection. The remaining one-third will be reserved by the Government of India to redress so far as may be necessary marked communal inequalities, and any appointments, which it may be necessary to make on these grounds, shall be made by the Governor General in Council, after consultation with the Public Service Commission, by direct nomination from among candidates who have been declared by the Public Service Commission to have attained the qualifying standard. Such vacancies among the one-third reserved as may not be required for the redress of communal inequalities, or for which duly qualified candidates may not be forthcoming, shall be filled in the direct order of merit awarded to the candidates by the Public Service Commission.

16. Candidates finally selected for appointment under Rule 15 will be appointed as special class apprentices for seven years in the first instance under an indenture, binding them to serve the State Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required.

The continuance of the apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the officers under whom the apprentice is working. If, at any time during his apprenticeship, an apprentice does not satisfy his superior officers that he is making good progress he will be liable to be discharged from his apprenticeship with a week's notice.

17. The selected candidates will be required to undergo practical and theoretical training in a Railway Workshop for the first three years of their apprenticeship. During this period they will be granted a stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem. At the end of each of the three years the candidates will be examined, and, if unsuccessful, will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

NOTE.—The liability to discharge will be greater at the end of the first year than later on.

18. If successful at the examination at the close of the third year of the apprenticeship well-reported on during the period of 3 years' training in the workshops and otherwise found suitable—

(a) apprentices for the Mechanical Engineering department will be sent to an Engineering College to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council for a course of two years' training in the higher mechanical course; they will be required to continue practical work in the workshop during the college vacations:

(b) apprentices for the Transportation (Power) department will be transferred to the Running department of State Railways for two years, during which period they will be required, from time to time, to attend courses at the Railway School College of Transportation.

During this period of apprenticeship, the apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem.

19. At the expiration of the second period of training referred to in Rule 18, the apprentices will be examined, and will be listed in order of merit on the results of this examination and the examinations during the first 3 years of apprenticeship, taking also into account the reports on the apprentices received during the course of the apprenticeship referred to in Rule 16. Apprentices to the number of vacancies, for which the selection was made in the first instance, will be selected for a further period of training for two years (see Rule 20), provided they have attained the qualifying standard, and the others will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

Provided that if at least half the number of the apprentices, selected under Rule 15 to redress communal inequalities, do not become eligible for selection under this rule, the deficiency will be made good by direct selection, the number to be selected according to merit being reduced by the same number; in no case, however, will final selection be made if the apprentice has not attained the qualifying standard.

20. Apprentices selected under Rule 19 will be sent to the United Kingdom to undergo a further period of training for two years, as prescribed in Appendix I. During this period of training in the United Kingdom they will be granted stipend of £250 per annum. They will be granted a free 2nd class passage to the United Kingdom, and during the period of voyage to the United Kingdom, their stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem will be continued.

21. On the successful termination of this training, the apprentices will be appointed as probationers on an agreement for a period of three years in the first instance, and will during the period of their probation draw pay at Rs. 375 per mensem in the first year, Rs. 425 in the second year and Rs. 475 in the third year of service, subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation.

NOTE.—Apprentices appointed as probationers will be granted a free first class passage to India. Unsuccessful apprentices will be granted a free second class passage back to India, provided that they embark for India within a period of three months from the date of intimation that they have been unsuccessful.

22. At the conclusion of the probationary period all probationers, who are favourably reported on, will be required to undergo a final practical departmental test, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Mechanical Engineering or the Transportation (Power) department, as the case may be, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on a pay of Rs. 525. On confirmation their agreement will be continued, subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

23. Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu by the Preliminary standard, modified to suit the requirements of Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment, beyond the first, during the period of their probation. Probationers whose vernacular is Urdu may be exempted from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination involves liability to removal from service.

24. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, recruited under these regulations, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide. They will also be eligible for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service. A summary of the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund and the Gratuity Rules will be found in Appendix II.

25. Pay will commence from the date of landing in India on return from the United Kingdom. Service for increments and seniority will also count from that date. Particulars as to pay are contained in Appendix III. During the period of voyage to India their stipend of £250 per annum will be continued.

26. Leave rules applicable to State Railway officers are under revision. Officers recruited under these regulations will, pending the revision of the rules, be entitled to leave under the existing rules, but the revised rules will apply to them when they are brought into force.

27. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India.

28. The Government of India reserve the right of assigning, to the officers promoted from the subordinate ranks, positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

APPENDIX I.

TRAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF SELECTED SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES OF INDIAN DOMICILE WITH A VIEW TO QUALIFYING FOR THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION (POWER) DEPARTMENTS OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Length of Preliminary Course—two years.

Special Class Apprentices will be required to specialise in either workshop practice or locomotive running work.

Workshops (a).—In the former case the whole period will be spent in a selected Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Workshop under conditions existing for apprentices and improvers three months of the time being spent in the Drawing Office, and three months in the Correspondence or Accounts Section.

Running (b).—In the latter case, six months will be spent as a fitter in a Running Shed of a British Railway, six months as a fireman on running engines under conditions applying to ordinary staff, six months attached to a Running Shed Office, and six months in the Running Department of an electrified section of a railway.

Theoretical.—In all cases the apprentice will be required to attend, after working hours, a Technical College or special lectures on Engineering subjects, and before returning to India must qualify for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil or Mechanical Engineers.

APPENDIX II.

PROVIDENT FUND AND GRATUITIES.

The following is a summary of the rules relating to Provident Fund and Gratuities applicable to officers appointed to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Provident Fund.—The State Railway Provident Fund is established on the following basis :—

- (i) Every officer is required to subscribe to the Provident Fund at a uniform monthly rate of one-twelfth of emoluments, to which is added half-yearly a bonus at the rate of 100 per cent. of an officer's subscriptions for the half-year.
- (ii) Compound interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum is allowed on the officer's subscription and bonus. This rate is subject to reconsideration should the rates at which the Government of India borrow, undergo modification, six months' notice being given to members before any alteration is made.
- (iii) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is paid to him on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

Gratuities.—Officers of Indian State Railways are also eligible on retirement, at the discretion of the Railway Board, for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service, on the following conditions :—

- (a) Completion of 30 years' service, or
- (b) Attainment of the age of 50 years, or
- (c) Retirement on account of permanent incapacity due to bodily or mental infirmity, or
- (d) Abolition of appointment due to a reduction of establishment, if other suitable employment cannot be found for the officer.

The amount of gratuity admissible is as follows :—

- (a) For service not exceeding 18 years, half a month's pay for each year of service subject to a maximum of six months' pay;
- (b) For service in excess of 18 years, six months' pay plus half a month's pay for each year after the eighteenth, subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less.

In case of an officer's death while in service, the gratuity is paid to his widow or children dependent on him.

APPENDIX III.

Particulars as to pay of officers of Indian domicile of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

1. The various ranks of the departments are at present as follows :—

Executive Officers on Senior or Junior scale of pay.

Year of service.	Pay.		
	Junior scale.	Senior scale.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st	375	...	} Probationary period.
2nd	425	...	
3rd	475	...	
4th	525	625	
5th	525	625	
6th	575	675	
7th	625	725	
8th	625	725	
9th	675	775	

Year of service.					Pay.	
					Junior Scale.	Senior Scale.
					Rs.	Rs.
(Efficiency bar here.)						
10th	...	...	...	...	725	825
11th	...	...	...	...	775	875
12th	...	...	...	...	825	925
13th	...	...	...	...	875	975
14th	...	...	...	...	925	1,025
15th	...	...	...	...	975	1,025
16th	...	...	...	...	...	1,075
(Efficiency bar here.)						
17th	...	...	...	...	...	1,125
18th	...	...	...	...	...	1,175
19th	...	...	...	...	...	1,225
20th	...	...	...	...	...	1,275
21st	...	...	...	...	...	1,275
22nd	...	...	...	...	...	1,325
23rd	...	...	...	...	...	1,325
24th and over	...	...	...	...	...	1,375

Junior Administrative Officers.

- (a) Mechanical Engineering Department—
 Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, N. W. Railway,
 E. I. Railway, and G. I. P. Railway. } Rs. 1,750—50—2,000
 Deputy Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, E. B. Railway.
- (b) Transportation (Power) Department—
 Deputy Chief Operating Superintendent, E. I. Railway, and N. W. Railway. } Rs. 1,750—50—2,000
 Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Class I. G. I. P. Railway.
 Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Class II, G. I. P. Railway.
 Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway. } Rs. 1,600—50—1,700
 Personal Assistant to Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

Senior Administrative Officers.

- (a) Mechanical Engineering Department—
 Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. I. Railway ... Rs. 2,750—125—3,000
 Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway ... Rs. 2,500—125—2,750
 Chief Mechanical Engineer, N. W. Railway ... Rs. 2,500
 Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, E. B. Railway ... Rs. 2,300—100—2,500
- (b) Transportation (Power) Department—
 Chief Operating Superintendent, E. I. Railway and N. W. Railway ... Rs. 2,750—125—3,000
 Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway ... Rs. 2,500—125—2,750

2. The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

3. Pay will be drawn according to the junior scale, except when an officer is holding a charge which is declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer will, however, draw more than the pay of the ninth year of service, unless the agent is satisfied that he is fit to hold a charge carrying the senior scale of pay.

4. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges which have been declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer on the senior scale of pay will be drawn more than the pay of the 16th year of service, unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fit for further promotion.

5. Promotions to administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection by the Railway Board; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

6. The administrative appointments shown under Transportation (Power) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Traffic) Department.

7. The administrative appointments shown under the Transportation (Power) Department are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Power) or Transportation (Traffic) Departments, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint, at their discretion, an officer of any Department or Railway to any of these posts.

8. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the Agency and the Divisions.



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 9th July 1926.

SUBJECT:—*Date of commencement of pay on first appointment in the case of officers who are recruited overseas.*

No. F.-252-C.S.R.-26.—With reference to Fundamental Rule 17 (2) the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the pay of officers recruited overseas who are entitled to a first class passage to India, shall commence from the date of their arrival in India, provided that it is not otherwise laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. In the case of officers who receive a second class passage, pay shall commence from the date of embarkation for India.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

STAMPS.

Simla, the 9th July 1926.

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Stamp Rules, 1925, namely:—

After item 17 in Appendix II to the said Rules, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"18. Transfers of the descriptions mentioned in article 62, clauses (a) and (b) of Schedule I, when the duty payable exceeds Rs. 10."

The 13th July 1926.

No. 18.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (2) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) C. No. 125-Stamps-25, dated the 18th September 1925, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In the entry in the third column of the table relating to French currency for the figures "0-1-4" the figures "0-1-3" shall be substituted.

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July 1926.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 30.—Commander E. H. Marsden, R. I. M., Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the 2nd July 1926, *vice* Captain O. Goldsmith, R. I. M., granted leave.

No. 31.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 17, dated the 21st May 1925, the services of Commander C. R. Bluett, R. I. M., will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as officiating Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta, *vice* Commander E. H. Marsden, R. I. M., appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the 2nd July 1926.

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July 1926.

No. L-1446.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to give notice of his intention to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall apply in the case of the following persons employed in connection with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas, on monthly wages not exceeding three hundred rupees, namely :—

- (a) Rig-builders;
- (b) Drillers and drillers' helpers;
- (c) Oil-well pullers; and
- (d) Persons employed in bailing or cleaning out oil-wells or employed on an oil-well in putting in or taking out casings or drill pipes.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 19th July 1926.

No. M-1213.—The Governor General in Council, with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules regulating the grant by local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India, published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, as subsequently amended :—

In rule 6, after the word "only" the words "where this is permissible under the local law or rules or" shall be inserted.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

A. G. CLOW,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****PUBLIC.***Simla, the 29th July 1926.*

No. F.-49-5-26.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine that the Controller of Civil Accounts shall take rank in article 27 of the Warrant of Precedence for India.

No. F.-49-5-1-26.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following addition shall be made to item III (5) of the Schedule of officers entitled to wear civil uniform, published with the Home Department notification No. F.-215-23-Public, dated the 31st May 1923, as subsequently amended :—

“The Controller of Civil Accounts”.

JUDICIAL.*Simla, the 29th July 1926.*

No. F. 352-26.—Mr. Gyanendra Nath Roy, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 16th July 1926.

G. M. YOUNG,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 30th July 1926.***PART B.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 985.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Harold Percy Burman. Dated the 30th March 1926.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 989.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Calcutta Presidency Battalion.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Frederick Douglas Bartley. Dated the 28th April 1926.

David Fisher. Dated the 10th May 1926.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 995.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Calcutta Presidency Battalion.

Lieutenant Frederic William Snow. Dated the 15th April 1925.

The Calcutta Scottish.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Lovett Grant. Dated the 16th June 1926.

* * * * *

3rd Battalion, The East Indian Railway Regiment.

No. 996.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission, with effect from the date specified, and to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement :—

Major Francis Cecil Legge, C.B.E., v.D. Dated the 28th June 1926.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1002.—The following draft of amendments to the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, which it is proposed to make to those rules, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (2) of section 281 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 16th August 1926.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

(a) In rule 4—

- (i) in clause (ii) omit "and";
- (ii) to clause (iii) add "and", and
- (iii) after clause (iii) insert

"(iv) every transfer of occupation between departments of the Government of India, Local Governments and Railway Administrations".

(b) In clause (2) of rule 8 after "occupied or used by" insert "or is under the control of".

(c) In rule 10 after the words "in the cantonment" add "except land in class B (2) which is used or occupied or under the control of a Local Government".

(d) In the proviso to rule 12 for "any Department of the Government" read "any Department of the Government of India", and at the end of the rule alter the full stop into a semicolon and add :—

"Provided also that the management of any land in class B (2) which is used or occupied or under the control of a Local Government shall vest in the Local Government".

(e) Insert the following clause after clause (24) of rule 13 :—

"Miscellaneous Leases ... (24-A). A Cantonment Authority may grant a lease of land in class 'B' ...

(4) or (5) for any purpose not otherwise covered by these rules, provided that the previous sanction of the Government of India, or of such other authority as the Government of India may appoint for this purpose, be obtained to the terms on which the land is offered and to the form of the lease".

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th July 1926.

No. F.-26-IX-26-4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 9 and rule 15 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly (Bengal) Electoral Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 185, dated the 17th August 1923, namely :—

(1) In Regulation 18—

- (a) After the words “the Local Government”, where they occur for the first time, the words “which shall transmit them to the Governor General in Council” shall be inserted.
- (b) For the words “the Local Government”, where they occur for the second time, the words “the Governor General in Council” shall be substituted.

(2) For Regulation 45, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“45. On the day and at the time appointed under Regulation 43 the returning officer shall, before he commences to count the votes, read the provisions of section 14 of the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920, to such persons as may be present, and shall then proceed as follows :—

- (a) The ballot box or boxes relating to each polling station shall be opened one after another, and the returning officer shall take out the papers therefrom, count them or cause them to be counted, and record the number thereof in a statement. Such statement shall not be shown to any candidate or agent until after the verification provided for in Regulation 47.
- (b) After the number of ballot papers received in each box from each polling station has been recorded, the papers from all boxes shall be mixed together. They shall then be sorted according to the candidates for whom they have been cast, and distributed in convenient bundles to persons appointed to assist in counting the votes.
- (c) When the ballot papers have been so distributed, but not before, the returning officer shall allow the candidates and their agents duly authorised under sub-rule (6) of rule 14 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules reasonable opportunity to inspect, without handling the ballot papers, and shall, on every ballot paper which is wholly or partially rejected, endorse the word “rejected”. If any candidate or agent present questions the correctness of the rejection, he shall also record on the ballot paper the grounds for the rejection. No candidate or agent shall be allowed to see any serial number on the back of any ballot paper.
- (d) The returning officer shall, as far as practicable, proceed continuously with the counting of the votes; and shall, during any necessary intervals during which the counting has to be suspended, place the ballot papers, packets and other documents relating to the election under his own seal and the seals of such candidates, or agents as may desire to affix them, and shall cause adequate precautions to be taken for their custody.”

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th July 1926.

No. F.-230 (2)-C.S.R.-26.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council, is published for general information :—

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India on the 29th day of June 1926, hereby makes the following amendments to the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

The following shall be substituted for article 481 of the said Regulations, namely :—

“481. For inferior qualifying service, pension may, subject to the conditions laid down in articles 426 to 457, be granted as follows :—

(a) Compensation and invalid gratuity :—

- After a service of less than five years, nil.
- After a service of not less than 5 years but less than 10 years, 3 months' pay.
- After a service of not less than 10 years but less than 15 years, 4 months' pay.
- After a service of not less than 15 years but less than 20 years, 5 months' pay.
- After a service of not less than 20 years but less than 30 years, 6 months' pay.

(b) Compensation and invalid pension :—

After a service of not less than 30 years, at the following rates :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) (i) Record sorters and duffaries employed in Secretariats of the Government of India. | } Half-pay not exceeding Rs. 20 a month. |
| (ii) Sorters in the Imperial Library | |
| (iii) Sorters and duffaries in the Imperial Record Department. | |

- (2) (i) Duftaries and record suppliers employed in the Secretariats of Local Governments and Administrations, whose service has not been expressly declared to be superior, and duftaries in the High Court of Calcutta. } Half-pay not exceeding Rs. 10 a month.
- (ii) Sarkar attached to the Public Works Department, Bengal, who draws a fixed pay of Rs. 20 a month.
- (iii) Duftaries employed in the branches of the Army Headquarters.
- (3) First class jamadars employed in the Government of India Secretariats and in the several branches of the Army Headquarters :—

Length of service as 1st class Jamadar at the time of retirement.	Pension.
(i) After a service of less than 3 years ...	Rs. 6 a month.
(ii) After a service of not less than 3 years but less than 5 years ...	Rs. 7 a month.
(iii) After a service of not less than 5 years ...	Rs. 8 a month.
(4) In all other cases ...	Half-pay not exceeding Rs. 4 a month."

And the said Article as amended shall have effect from the 1st March 1925.

No. F.-122-C.S.R./26.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) and (3) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India, held this 29th day of June 1926, hereby makes the following amendments to the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 3rd January 1921, namely :—

1. For Article 349A of the said Regulations, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"349A.—(1) The rules in Articles 404A, 465A, 474A and 475A apply to officers (other than Military Officers and members of the Indian Civil Service) appointed substantively to the services or the appointments specified below who—

- (a) joined their appointments after 29th August 1919, or
- (b) were in service on 29th August 1919 but have definitely elected in writing with the permission of Government to come under them.

N.B.—Officers who were appointed in England during the year 1919 should, for the purpose of this Article, be treated as in service on the 29th August 1919, even if they joined their appointments after that date.

These rules in the case of officers subject to them replace the rules in Articles 403, 404, 465, 474 (b), 475, 476 (c), 623, 641(c), 642 and 643 :—

The Agricultural Department—Indian and Provincial branches.

The Civil Veterinary Department—officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent.

The Customs Department—Collectors and Assistant Collectors.

The Educational Department—Indian and Provincial Services.

Inspectors of the Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department in Bombay, of Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments in other Provinces and of the Smoke Nuisances Department in Bengal.

The Indian Audit and Accounts Service—officers of and above class II; Assistant Accounts Officers and Assistant Audit Officers in pensionable service; and the Assistant Examiner of Press Accounts.

The Military Accounts Department—officers of and above class II; Deputy Assistant Controllers (including Deputy Assistant Military Accountants General).

The Forest Department—Imperial Service and Provincial officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator.

- The Geological Survey of India—officers of rank equal to or above that of Assistant Superintendent.
- The Provincial Civil Service—Executive and Judicial.*
- The Land Records (Burma) Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.
- The Medical Department—Civil Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons, Professors of Medical Colleges and Chemical Examiners.
- The Indian Mines Department—Inspectors.
- The Mint and Assay Departments—Masters and Deputy Masters.
- The Police Department—Imperial Service Officers and Deputy Superintendents.
- The Postal Department—officers of rank of or above that of Superintendent or Gazetted Deputy or Assistant Postmaster.
- The Telegraph Department—officers of and above the rank of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, officers of the Superior Traffic Branch, 1st and 2nd Divisions, officers of the Superior Engineering and Technical Branches, 2nd Division, and Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops.
- The Indo-European Telegraph Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.
- The Public Works Department—officers of the Indian Service of Engineers and of the Provincial Engineering Services.
- The Railway Department—officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and of the Provincial Engineer Service, State Railways.
- The Registration Department—officers of or above the rank of District Registrar.
- The Northern India Salt Revenue Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.
- The Salt and Excise Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Collector in Bombay, of Inspector in Madras, of Assistant Commissioner in the United Provinces, of Assistant Superintendent in Burma, of Superintendent in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, and of District Excise Officer in the Central Provinces.
- The Survey of India Department—officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Superintendent, and the officer in charge and the Works Manager, Mathematical Instrument Office.
- The Survey (Madras) Department—Directors and Assistant Directors.
- The Imperial Meteorological Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Director or Assistant Meteorologist, and the Scientific Assistant.
- The Opium Department—officers of and above the rank of Sub-Deputy Opium Agent or Assistant Opium Agent.
- The Archæological Department—officers of rank equal to or above that of Assistant Superintendent.
- The Jail Department—officers of and above the rank of Superintendent, Director of Statistics.
- Second Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa.
- Imperial Diary Expert.
- Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey of India.
- Superintendents of Provincial Governments' Presses.
- Superintendent, Government Printing, India, and Managers of Government of India Presses.
- Port Officers in the Madras Presidency, not belonging to the Royal Indian Marine.
- The Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.
- Deputy Registrar for the Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court.
- Registrar, Official Referee and Master, Registrar in Insolvency, Deputy Registrar and Assistant Master and Referee, on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court.
- Judges of the Small Cause Court at a Presidency town, and at Rangoon.
- Presidency Magistrates.
- City Civil Judge, Madras.
- Superintendent of Government Museum and Principal Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, Madras.
- Registrars of Joint Stock Companies for Bengal and Bombay.
- Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sind, when the post is not held by a Provincial Civil Service officer.
- Head Assistant, Prothonotary's office, Assistant Taxing Officer, Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, First Deputy Registrar, Second Deputy Registrar,

* For this purpose this term includes the following:—

Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs in Madras; Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Judges of the Small Cause Court, Subordinate Judges, 1st class and 2nd class, and Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges in Bombay; Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors; Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in Bengal; Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the United Provinces; Extra Assistant Commissioners, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the Punjab; Extra Assistant Commissioners and Judges and Munsifs in Bihar and Orissa; Extra Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Munsifs in Central Provinces and Berar; Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam; and Assistant Commissioner, Subordinate Judge and Munsifs in Coorg.

and Third Deputy Registrar, on the Original Side of the High Court, Bombay.
Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Bombay.
Deputy Registrars for the Original and Appellate Sides of the Madras High Court.
Official Referee, Madras.
First and Second Deputy Registrars of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Deputy Registrar of the Allahabad High Court.
Zoological Survey of India Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar—Director and First Bacteriologist; Second and Second Assistant Bacteriologist; Pathologist; Veterinary Officer; Engineer; First, Second and Third Laboratory Assistants; and Farm Manager.

Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India.
Curator, Bureau of Education, Government of India.
Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta.
Assistant Secretaries, Registrars and Superintendents employed in the Government of India Secretariat. Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Press and Forms Manager, Bengal.

Manager, Government Photozincographic Press, Poona.
Chief Constructor, Constructor and Assistant Constructor, Bombay Dockyard.
Resident Engineer, Government Dockyard, Dawbong, Rangoon.
The Curator, Madras Record Office.
The Keeper of the Records of the Government of India.
Upper Grade Assistants employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

The Forest Engineering Service.
Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance.
Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering.
Financial Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.
Registrar, Civil Secretariat, Central Provinces.
Under Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.
Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces in the Public Works Department.

Managers of the Commissioner's Press, Karachi, and Government Central and Yeravda Prisons Presses, Bombay.

Deputy Assistant Political Agents under the Government of Bombay.
Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government.
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of the United Provinces.
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of Bombay.
First and Second Assistant Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, and Assistant Secretaries to the Bengal Legislative Council.
Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries to the Government of Madras.
Extra Assistant Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province and in Baluchistan.

Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, Gund, if an Indian and not a member of the Political Department cadre of the Indian Civil Service.
Assistant Masters of gazetted status, Mayo College, Ajmer (other than those of the Indian Educational Service).

Principal and Vice-Principal, Government College, Ajmer.

Head Master, Government High School, Ajmer.

Head Master, Moinia Islamia High School, Ajmer.

Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer.

Subordinate Judges, Ajmer and Beawar.

Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer.

Extra Assistant Commissioners, Ajmer and Merwara, an Subdivisional Officer, Kekri.

General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.

Treasury Officer and Magistrate, 1st class, Ajmer.

Railway Magistrate, 1st class, Ajmer.

Superintendent of Excise, Ajmer-Merwara.

Agricultural Engineers in pensionable service.

Superintendent of an Ordnance Factory (if a civilian officer).

The Income-tax Department—all gazetted officers.

The Central Board of Revenue—members and personal assistants to the members.

Manager and Chemist, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu.

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Survey Officer in the Central Provinces.

The Burma Frontier Service.

Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Assistant Secretaries to Government, Punjab, employed in the Civil Secretariat.
 Registrar, Punjab Irrigation Secretariat.
 Deputy Registrar, High Court, Lahore.
 Deputy Director of Gardens, United Provinces.
 Civilian Officer Supervisors at Army Headquarters.
 Any other officer eligible for an additional pension under Article 475A.

(2) The Government of India may include in the list in clause (1) any gazetted services or appointments the duties of which are so important that they cannot be regarded as subordinate.

Note.—An officer who does not hold substantively one of the appointments mentioned above, but who, by rendering officiating service counting as effective service in one of the appointments included in the schedule appended to Article 475A, becomes eligible for an additional pension, is entitled to the benefits of this Article, provided, in the case of officers who were in service on 29th August 1919, they have definitely elected the rules referred to in the preamble of the Article."

2. For Schedule B of Article 475A, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" B.—LOWER GRADE.

Officers of the Indian Educational Service holding appointments the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 1,250 a month, exclusive of overseas pay.

Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, the Indian Meteorological Service and the Civil Veterinary Department holding appointments the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 1,250 a month, exclusive of overseas pay.

Director, Zoological Survey.

Directors, Public Instruction, Assam and North-West Frontier Province.

Deputy Chief Engineers, Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

Deputy Agents of State Railways.

Secretary, Railway Board.

Deputy Director of Finance, Railway Board.

Principal, Railway School of Transportation, Chandausi.

Superintendents, Watch and Ward, Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways.

Chief Commercial Managers, State Railways.

Deputy Chief Commercial Manager, State Railways.

Deputy Chief Operating Superintendents, State Railways.

Divisional Superintendents—Junior and Senior Railways.

Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon.

Superintendents of Police in the selection grade.

All officers (other than Military Officers and Members of the Indian Civil Service) holding superior Indian Civil Service posts lower in rank than that of a Commissioner of Division or a District and Sessions Judge in the selection grade.

An officer of the Burma Frontier Service holding one of the superior posts in the service.

Deputy Director, Central Intelligence.

Inspectors-General of Registration.

President, Forest Research Institute.

Superintendents, Survey of India.

Directors of Agriculture.

Conservators of Forests.

Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Postmasters-General and Deputy Director-General of Post Office.

Director, Telegraph Engineering.

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Superintendents, Geological Survey.

Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Department.

Chief Inspector, Mines.

Controller, Printing and Stationery.

Appointments in Class I of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

Civilian Assay Masters.

Managing Director of the Gazipur Opium Factory.

Command Controllers of Military Accounts.

Appointments in class I of the Superior Staff of the Military Accounts Department.

Senior Deputy Military Accountant-General. Heads of Sections at the Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa, the Imperial Dairy Expert, and the Physiological Chemist, Bangalore, provided they have completed 15 years' total service.

Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance.
 Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.
 Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay.
 Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and Principal of the Agricultural College, Pusa.
 Chief Judge of a Small Cause Court in a Presidency town or in Rangoon, when the appointment is held by an officer to whom the provisions of Chapter XXIV of these Regulations do not apply.
 Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, when the post is held by a barrister.
 Officers of the Provincial Civil Services holding superior post in the cadre of the Political Department of the Government of India, lower in rank than that of Resident, 2nd Class.
 Director, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Persian Section, and Director, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Persian Gulf Section.
 Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, Calcutta and Bombay, on pay of which the minimum is not less than Rs. 1,500 a month.
 Director of Survey in the Madras Survey Department.
 Commissioners of Income-tax, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.
 Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal.
 Bombay High Court, Original Side :—

Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and local Investigations and Taxing Officer.

Calcutta High Court, Original Side :—

Registrar.
 Master and Official Referee.
 Registrar in Insolvency.

Establishment Officer, Army Department.

Any pensionable appointment in a Department other than those to which the appointments included in this Schedule appertain the minimum substantive pay of which excluding overseas pay is not less than Rs. 1,250 a month. An officer holding such an appointment, but not entitled to the overseas pay, is nevertheless qualified under this entry.

NOTE.—The Government of India may include in Schedule B any pensionable appointment which fulfils the conditions regarding minimum substantive pay contained in the last entry."

J. E. C. JUKES,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 31st July 1926.

No. 40-S (6).—The following draft of a further amendment to the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 40-S. (3), dated the 30th May 1925, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 191 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (4) of that section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 1st October 1926.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendment.

At the end of sub-clause (v) of Clause B of rule 1 of the said rules the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"Any petroleum having a flash point of under 110° F. shall only be carried as deck cargo."

RESOLUTION.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 28th July 1926.

No. 232-S. (14).—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, under section 28 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), that the following amendments shall be made in the form of Agreement prescribed in the Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4817—4822—5, dated the 4th July 1912, namely :—

- (1) In sub-clause (2) of clause (b) of the first proviso the words “employed solely between docks in the Engine and Stewards Department” shall be deleted.
- (2) For clause (b) of the further proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—
 - (b) (1) In the case of any special agreement mentioned in clauses (b) (2) and (c) of the said proviso, it shall be taken to be a term of such agreement that the seamen who become parties thereto shall be supplied at the expense of the Master with due and sufficient clothing for the intended voyage, and that proper provision shall be made by the Master for the sufficient heating of their quarters ;
 - (2) In the case of any special agreement mentioned in clause (b) (2) of the said proviso, it shall also be taken to be a term of such agreement that ;
 - (i) none of the seamen who become parties thereto shall be employed in any capacity whatsoever on deck when the ship is between 38 degrees and 43 degrees North Latitude ;
 - (ii) the precise time at which the seamen are relieved of all deck duties, and the position of the ship at the time, shall be duly entered in the Official log ; and
 - (iii) The Board of Trade's Manning Regulations in regard to the number of efficient deck hands to be employed, are complied with.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the maritime Local Governments, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom and the Indian Trade Commissioner in London.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

G. L. CORBETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th August 1926.

PART B.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1018.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Robert Stanley Seymour Treanor. Dated 30th June 1926.

The Eastern Bengal Company.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Arthur Leigh Godden. Dated 25th February 1926.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1031.—Captain Norman Robert Shortt, V.D., is transferred from the 2nd Battalion, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Regiment, to the Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion, with effect from the 1st July 1926.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.**CUSTOMS.**

Simla, the 2nd August 1926.

No. 26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea, or by land, into British India of any copy of any book, newspaper or periodical printed at the *Prabartak Press* in Chandernagore.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 3rd August 1926.

No. 15-F.-16.—In column 1 (3) of the schedule annexed to the Railway Department (Railway Board) notification No. 15-F.-16, dated the 29th April 1926, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 1st May 1926, specifying chauki²ari tax payable in aid of certain local authorities by the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway, for 'II Alakdihi', substitute 'VIII—Alakdihi'.

P. H. MAFLIN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd August 1926.

No. F.-135-C.S.R.-26.—The following resolutions by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information. The amendments have no application to those Government servants the control over whom has been delegated to the Government of India and to Local Governments by the Civil Services (Governor's Provinces) Delegation Rules, 1926 :—

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 13th day of April 1926, hereby makes the following amendments to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

1. In rule 9 of the said rules at the end of clause (5) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“but does not include a sumptuary allowance nor the grant of a free passage by sea to or from any place outside India.”

2. From rule 44 of the said rules the note shall be omitted.

3. In rule 78 of the said rules, in clause (a) for the figure “83 (g)” the figure “83 (7)” shall be substituted, and in clause (b) for the figure “83 (g)” the figure “83 (7) (b)” shall be substituted.

4. In rule 81 of the said rules :—

(a) in the proviso to clause (a) after the word “pay” where it first occurs the words “or on average pay under rule 83 (7) (a)” shall be inserted, and after the word “pay” where it occurs for the second time the words “under rule 83 (7) (b)” shall be inserted; and

(b) in clause (b) after the words “Rules previously in force” the words “but excluding special disability leave on average pay under rule 83 (7) (a)” shall be inserted.